The New-York Times.

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NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Dastardly Attempt to Disturb a Republican Meeting.

The Cry of Fire Raised in a Crowded Hall.

A Fatal Panic Stopped by Gen. O'Beirne's Presence of Mind.

Continued Enthusiasm in the Ranks of the Republicans.

The Democrats Renounce Their Hopes of Carrying the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Investigations made today into the disturbance of the Republican meeting at Phenix Hall last night, show the following facts: The hall, which is on the third floor, and is approached by a narrow, steep staircase, was crowded, the galleries being wholly filled by ladies. In the room on the floor beneath, known as Granite Hall, a Democratic caucus was being held. After speaking for some time, Gen. O'BEIRNE noticed near the rear of his audience several men he knew to be Democrats, from having been in their company driving in the afternoon, but he does not know the names of any of them. He had been reviewing the record of the Democratic Party during the war, and was speaking of them as Copperheads, when one of these men near the door cried out, "That's a —— lie, anyhow." Then these men, as if carrying out a prearranged programme, jumped over the backs of their seats, and, as they reached the door, raised a cry of fire, which was taken up instantly by a crowd in the street. There was instantly intense excitement in the hall, the whole audience jumping to their feet and rushing to the doors, of which there are but two, and both very narrow. The ladies in the galleries were especially panic-stricken, but Gen. O'BEIRNE cried out at the top of his voice: "Ladies, there is no fire, and no danger if you keep your seats." The mass struggling for the doors paused, and upon O'BEIRNE repeating his words in more commanding tone, confidence was restored. People resumed their seats, and Gen. O'BEIRNE went on with his address. The engines were called out by a cry of fire, and upon careful examination by the firemen, of the building and all adjacent edifices, it was found there was not the slightest foundation for the alarm which had been given. If Gen. O'BEIRNE had not been able to check the panic, it was inevitable that many persons must have been crushed to death in the efforts of the mass of people to gain the street. These facts were not generally known until today, and great indignation is now expressed at the wanton outrage by which so many lives, especially of females, were put in jeopardy to serve a partisan end. Measures have already been adopted to ferret out the miscreants who raised the alarm and bring them to justice.

The Democrats have almost entirely ceased to claim the State, and are preparing for a defeat by saying that they do not desire victory, as it would tend to consolidate the Republican Party and leave no soreheads for them to coalesce with. It is now said that this view has been so prevalent that no money has been sent from abroad to aid their cause. All the Democrats in the State, however, have not taken the same view, and it is well known that a prominent Democratic politician of Manchester called Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-York, out of the directors' room, at the late meeting of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad in Boston, and engaged him in earnest conversation. If it was money he was after there was no evidence that he got any, as, for the past few days, the Democratic canvass has been spiritless in most localities. On the other hand, the Republicans are everywhere on the alert and confident of victory. They all admit that if the State is not carried it will not be for want of effort. The nominations of local officers have all been made, and the reports from all the towns show that the caucuses, which sometimes are attended with some bitterness, have been much more harmonious than usual, and have left the party stronger than it was before.

Continued Enthusiasm in the Republican Ranks—Large and Demonstrative Meetings—Increased Prospects of Success.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, March 9.

The last working night but one of the canvass in New-Hampshire has been fully improved by the Republicans, large meetings having been held at all the important points, and there was an increased enthusiasm and confidence manifested everywhere, so far as reports have been received by the State Committee. At Portsmouth the meeting was addressed by Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN with his accustomed ability. He pictured the horrible condition of the country when the Republicans assumed the Government, when Democracy arose in armed rebellion. Seven years, he said, have now elapsed since the war-cloud disappeared, yet the spirit of rebellion still lives in Democratic utterances. When they proclaim the iniquities of the tariff, they but proclaim their own crimes, which have burdened the country with such a heavy taxation. He alluded to the latest manifestations of the Democracy in the Kuklux outrages South, which are apologized for by the Democracy of the North. He spoke very strongly in defense of the Administration of Gen. GRANT, claiming that no President had ever shown more capacity, ability and statesmanship, and he will, he said, be honored by the whole people long after his present slanderers are forgotten. Reduction of taxation, payment of the national debt, honesty and frugality in the management of the national finances, are GRANT's claims to popular confidence. In conclusion, Gen. HARRIMAN said there is nothing in the political situation to dishearten true Republicans. The elections of last year were all that could be asked, and on great questions of the day the heart of the people beats true. This contest will result in a Republican triumph just as sure as that of November will.

Gen. HARRIMAN has been one of the most effective speakers, and carried his audience with him to-night to an even greater extent than usual. He has been constantly engaged in the canvass, from the beginning and has visited nearly all the towns. During his labors he has talked personally with a majority of the Republicans in the State, and today informed me that he has not found a single one opposed to Gen. GRANT. There is among them only pity for SUMNER, and contempt for SCHURZ and other Republican conspirators against the President.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, addressed a meeting at Bradford in a speech of an hour and a half in length, during which he showed to his hearers the folly of trusting in the promises of late repentance, now made by the Democratic party. The history of that party was briefly reviewed, with a view of showing that it was responsible for the rebellion, and the consequent load of debt upon the nation. In speaking of the charges against GRANT, he contrasted the honesty of his administration with the corruption and waste of that of BUCHANAN and other late Democratic Presidents, proving that the Government was never more frugally managed than at present. It therefore, he said, did not become the Democracy to charge corruption where none existed, while their own record was wholly indefensible. Like all the other speakers, Mr. MAYNARD devoted himself chiefly to national issues, and met them all squarely. He did not speak in defense of the Administration, because it needed none, and he was sure that New-Hampshire, as well as the country at large, was convinced that the Democracy could not be trusted, and would so decide. Its leaders, its masses, its whole aggressive strength, he said, is in the South, as before the war, where the minds of the people are yet filled with the virus that fermented the rebellion, and waged the gigantic war upon the Government.

Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE, of New-York, spoke in Concord to a large meeting composed of the best citizens. He sketched the devotion to country of the Republican Party during the war, as contrasted with the Copperheads of the North, who kept up a fire in the rear while their comrades were battling in front Republican ranks. The consistency and purity of Republicanism since the war was forcibly presented and the charges against it of corruption thoroughly refuted.

Nominations for town officers and representatives were generally made today. The Democrats have taken much comfort from the supposed split in the Republican ranks in Concord, from the failure of Mayor JONES to secure a renomination, and have sought to encourage their hosts by circulating stories of disaffection, but at a meeting to-night Mayor JONES announced that the decision of the majority would not prevent himself and all of his friends from giving a hearty support to the whole Republican ticket. In Concord, as everywhere in the State, there is an entire unity of purpose to achieve a splendid victory. E. C.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

Important State Elections to Occur and State Conventions to be Held.

The following list, specially prepared for the TIMES, is believed to include all the important political State and National Conventions thus far called:

March 12—New-Hampshire State Election.

March 12—Special session of the Tennessee Legislature.

March 13—Kentucky Republican State Convention in Louisville.

March 13—Wisconsin Republican State Convention in Madison.

March 13—Special session of the Michigan Legislature.

March 14—Rhode Island Republican State Convention in Providence.

March 18—Election in Utah under State Constitution.

March 20—Oregon Republican State Convention in Portland.

March 20—Rhode Island Democratic State Convention in Providence.

March 27—Ohio Republican State Convention in Columbus.

March 27—Iowa Republican State Convention in Des Moines.

April 1—State election in Connecticut.

April 3—Indiana Temperance State Convention in Indianapolis.

April 3—State election in Rhode Island.

April 10—Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in Harrisburg.

April 10—Florida Republican State Convention in Jacksonville.

April 10—National Convention of Colored People of the United States, in New-Orleans.

April 10—Oregon Democratic State Convention, in Portland.

April 10—Kansas Liberal Republican State Convention, in Topeka.

April 17—North Carolina Republican State Convention, in Raleigh.

April 17—Virginia Republican State Convention, in Richmond.

April 18—Louisiana Democratic State Convention in New-Orleans.

April 22—Louisiana Reform Party State Convention in New-Orleans.

April 24—Maryland Republican State Convention in Baltimore.

May 1—North Carolina Democratic State Convention in Greensboro.

May 1—Legislature of Connecticut meets in New-Haven.

May 1—Tennessee Liberal Republican Convention in Nashville.

May 1—National Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati.

May 8—Minnesota Republican State Convention in Minneapolis.

May 15—Tennessee Republican State Convention in Nashville.

May 15—Nebraska Republican State Convention in Lincoln.

May 16—Michigan Republican State Convention in Jackson.

May 22—New-Jersey Republican State Convention in Trenton.

May 29—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Reading.

June 5—New-Hampshire Legislature meets.

June 5—National Union Republican Convention in Philadelphia.

June 12—Texas Republican State Convention in Houston.

June 12—Indiana Democratic State Convention in Indianapolis.

June 13—Michigan Temperance State Convention in Lansing.

June 13—Arkansas Liberal Republican Convention in Little Rock.

June 19—Arkansas Democratic State Convention in Little Rock.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 11—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer, which, on Saturday night, was over Georgian Bay, has probably moved down the St. Lawrence Valley. The area which was over Georgia has moved north-eastwardly over and beyond North Carolina, and rising barometer is now prevailing at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains, with westerly to northerly winds, and clear and clearing weather very generally except over the North-west, where cloudy weather, with light snow, continues. The barometer is highest from the lower Mississippi Valley to the upper lakes, and lowest over New-England.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising on Monday at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains, with westwardly to north-westwardly winds, falling temperature and clear and pleasant weather generally. Brisk, approaching high, westerly and north-westerly winds will probably extend during the night from Lake Ontario to the New-England coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coast to-night, except on the western Gulf coast.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Snow has been reported from Buffalo, N. Y., Cheyenne, Leavenworth, Keokuk, Marquette, Montreal, Canada, Mount Washington, and Omaha. A storm of sleet prevailed this morning at Portland, Me., where a light rain is now reported. Rain has fallen at Augusta, Ga., to the amount of 1.19 inches, and at Baltimore, Boston, and Charleston to the amount of 2.09 inches, and at Jacksonville, Fla., to the amount of 1.37 inches; also at Lynchburg, New-London, New-York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Portland, Oregon, and Savannah, to the amount of 2.07 inches. Rain fell in this city from yesterday evening up to about 10½ o'clock this morning, when there was quite a fall of snow. It continued to rain afterward until shortly after 2 o'clock. Pleasant and warm weather now prevails at the stations on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

A violent rain-storm covered our City yesterday till about 5 P. M., 1.4 inches falling in eighteen hours, a larger amount than in the past forty days. The thermometer registered at 3 A. M. 36°; 11 A. M., 38°; 3 P. M., 38°; 9 P. M., 38°. Barometer, 29.77, 29.80, 29.84, 29.89. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 51°, 58°, 60°, 54°. The indications are for lower temperature.

Capture of a Stage Robber.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Yesterday the stage driver between Stockton and Jenny Lind saw a man in the chapparal whom he recognized as one of the recent stage robbers. An armed party pursued him, and a desperate fight ensued. The robber was shot three times, and was mortally wounded ere taken prisoner. He admits having been engaged in two recent stage robberies. He refuses to give his name.

Presentation to Capt. T. S. Curtis, of the Morro Castle.

Capt. T. S. CURTIS, for several years first mate of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, under Capt. ADAMS, has recently been promoted to the command of that vessel. The passengers who were with him on the trip from Havana when the ship encountered a storm of extraordinary severity and duration, have presented him with a fine gold chronometer watch, made by the United States Company, and suitably inscribed, in recognition of the skillful manner in which he handled the *Morro Castle* on that trying occasion.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Supplementary Report of the Civil Service Board—The Land Office—Taxes and Debt of New-York—Straw Bidders—The Guerriere—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Civil Service Advisory Board, which has continued its labors through good report and evil report, is now about ready to present a supplemental report to the President. The regulations for carrying into effect the principles laid down in the general rules adopted the 1st of January have all been decided upon and are embodied in the report about to be made. There has been some modification of the original rules made necessary by the limited machinery at the command of the Commission. For instance, there will be no examination of Postmasters, and there has been none, at least under the direction of the Board, so that nothing could be more absurd than the story Mr. LOGAN told last Friday about the examination of two applicants in his State. One thing is certain; even if the work of the Commission has been as useless as some claim, the members have done a great deal of honest labor upon the scheme, and those members who have done this work in addition to the duties of the regular positions they hold, by working over-hours, should have some compensation above their ordinary pay. It is expected that the report will be made public during the week. In the Senate to-morrow, Mr. TRUMBULL will make a speech in reply to the opposition that has thus far been made to the appropriation of $50,000, which is designed to help along the execution of the improved system. It seems probable that the Senate will vote the appropriation, but the vote will be close.

CLERICAL FORCE OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Though the Senate refused by a close vote to amend the Appropriation bill under consideration so as to authorize the employment of forty additional clerks for one year in the General Land Office, there is no doubt that when the separate bill for that purpose comes up it will be agreed to. A tabulated statement taken from the records of the office shows that in the year Commissioner DRUMMOND has had charge of the office 5,900 letters were written more than were written in the previous year. Comparing the same years, the increase in uncontested pre-emption cases, suspended for informality, disposed of was 2,864; in contested cases, 260. The aggregate number of monthly returns of land offices remaining unposted when Mr. DRUMMOND came into the office was 483. The number at the end of his first year was 334—a gain of 149. In other branches of the work there has been a like gain; but with the constant increase of current business, it will be impossible to bring up that which is behind for years to come without additional force. The Commissioner reports the following back work now in the office, besides a large number of contested and suspended pre-emption cases and claims of various kinds; patents to be written and recorded on cases examined and approved, 9,567; alphabetical index of patents required by act of July 4, 1836, which has never received attention, 6,400 volumes, containing 3,200,000 patents. This instance of neglect is the most astonishing violation of law, and should be corrected at once, as the index is a necessity to the work of the office, and, if completed, would save a vast amount of work in consulting records. It cannot be made unless an extra force of clerks is provided. The bill to reorganize the clerical force is also of great importance, as it is designed to increase very greatly the efficiency of the service.

NEW-YORK WEALTH, TAXATION AND INDEBTEDNESS.

The census tables of wealth, taxation and public indebtedness, just completed, place the total assessed value of the real estate in the State of New-York at $1,532,720,000, and the assessed value of personal property $434,280,273. The true valuation of all real and personal estate in the State is given at $6,500,841,264. The total of taxation, exclusive of national, for the last year, was $48,550,677; divided as State, $8,720,156; county, $15,102,781, and town and city $24,727,301. The true valuation of real and personal estate in New-York County is placed at $3,480,265,700, or more than half that of the whole State. The six counties of Albany, Erie, Kings, New-York, Rensselaer and Westchester comprise almost three-fourths the wealth of the whole State, or in the aggregate, $4,766,372,529. Kings is given at $700,000,000. The other five range between $110,000,000 and $165,000,000 each.

POST-OFFICE STRAW BIDDERS.

The Post-office Committee of the House has closed its investigation of the Post-office contracts, and is now preparing the report. The action of the Postmaster-General will be sustained, and a bill will be reported to break up the practice of straw-bidding. Among its provisions is one requiring the bidder to take oath that he presents his bid in good faith, and that he intends and is able to carry out his contract if the award is made to him. He is also obliged to swear that his guarantors are responsible, and able to meet their obligations. Postmasters who certify to the guarantors will be punished for certifying in blank, or fraudulently, or carelessly. This is just the result which those who brought about the investigation did not desire. The attention of Congress will be mainly occupied to-morrow by investigation. The sales of arms investigation by two Committees, the custom-house investigation by the Senate Committee, the Seneca Sandstone investigation by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the investigation of the District Board of Public Works, and one or two more, will all be going forward to-morrow. The investigation of the use of Seneca stone in the State Department building will be begun to-morrow, but the other investigations have all made more or less progress.

THE GUERRIERE COURT-MARTIAL.

The *Guerriere*, which has been for some time at the Norfolk Navy-yard, is now on her course to New-York. The finding of the court-martial which tried Capt. STEVENS for running the vessel upon a rock last Summer in the Mediterranean Sea is now before the Secretary of the Navy for review and will not be made public for some days.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT.

Senator MORTON has not yet returned from Indiana, though he is expected to-morrow. Mr. CONKLING's resolution regarding appointments will not be taken up till Mr. MORTON is in the Senate, because he is one of those most interested in it. When it does come up there is a prospect for a bitter personal debate. Mr. TRUMBULL having given notice that he is ready for anything of that kind, as is also the Senator whose "heart never quails."

THE CENSUS REPORT.

The 12,000 copies of the population tables of the census report which have been ordered printed by Congress will probably be ready for distribution, in part at least, by the last of the present week or the first of next. The greater portion of the printing is already done, and the presses will begin running on the remainder to-morrow.

STEAM-SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

The Senate Subcommittee on Commerce, composed of Messrs. KELLOGG, CORBETT and VICKERS, have finally agreed upon a bill, first, allowing materials for the construction of steam-ships, by section or otherwise, to be entered free of duty, and allowing a drawback; second, ship supplies and coal to be withdrawn from bond duty free; third, American vessels registered in foreign countries allowed to register as American vessels within two years; fourth, steam-ships of foreign build, of not less than 1,000 tons, may be purchased, and be entitled to American registers; fifth, in case of war, all said ships may be used in the marine service by Government on appraisement.

Sunday Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN MCKENNIE and his wife MARY quarreled yesterday afternoon at their residence, No. 10 Washington-street, and during the affray he struck her on the head with an ax, inflicting a slight scalp wound, which was dressed by Dr. HUTCHINSON. JOHN was arrested and locked up in the Church-street Police Station.

An altercation took place last evening in a house of low repute, occupied by colored people, at No. 22 Broome-street, between two colored men named GEORGE PRICE, of Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, and ANDREW PARKER, of No. 20 Thompson-street, about the payment for some drinks which they had been having. During the affray which followed, PARKER shot PRICE in the left hip, inflicting a slight flesh wound, and PRICE cut PARKER across the face with a knife. Both men were arrested and locked up in the Eighth Precinct Police Station, neither being seriously injured.

A fight occurred yesterday morning in the lager beer saloon, No. 346 East Twenty-third-street, between JOHN MULLIGAN, of No. 14 West Twenty-fourth-street and JOHN MULLIE, of No. 346 West Twenty-fourth-street, during which MULLIGAN struck MULLIE on the head with a beer-jug, inflicting a dangerous wound. MULLIE was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and MULLIGAN is held to await the result of his injuries.

Yesterday morning a dispute arose in GRIMM's lager beer garden, No. 769 Third-avenue, between one of the waiters, named MATTHEW LYNCH and EDWARD E. MAHER, a dry goods clerk residing at No. 328 East Fiftieth-street, about the payment of some drinks. The quarrel became demonstrative, whereupon MAHER pulled out a revolver and fired two shots at LYNCH. He, however, missed the object of his aim, but one of the balls lodged in the arm of a by-stander, named EDWARD SMITH, of No. 230 East Forty-sixth-street, inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was properly cared for, and the assailant conveyed to the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station.

MARGARET BROWN, aged twenty-seven, residing alone at No. 159 East Thirtieth-street, while drunk yesterday morning, fell down a flight of stairs with her baby, four months old, in her arms. The child is supposed to be fatally injured, and both were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ARMIEL PRANCY, aged thirty six, French, was found sick, yesterday morning, at the corner of Greenwich and Vandam streets, but died before he could be removed to the hospital. The body was taken to the Morgue.

MARY LUMPE, of No. 24 Sullivan-street, yesterday afternoon attempted suicide by leaping overboard from Pier No. 45 North River. She was rescued and locked up in the Greenwich-street Police Station, where she stated that her husband, who had been an invalid for several months, had turned her out of the house without cause.

JOHANNA QUINN, aged fifty, of No. 198 Avenue B, was, yesterday afternoon, knocked down by a coach and horses, at the corner of Avenue B and Twelfth-street, and severely injured. The driver, JOHN VANHETT, of No. 178 Avenue B, was arrested, but Mrs. QUINN refusing to make a complaint, he was discharged.

WALTER R. OSGOOD, aged forty-five, was found dead in bed at No. 45 East Ninth-street, yesterday afternoon, from some unknown cause.

JULIA CONKLIN, of No. 1,606 Third-avenue, aged seventeen, was found dead in her bed last evening.

UTAH.

The Suits Against Mormons not to be Abandoned—Congressional Action on Polygamy Spoken of.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Chief-Justice MCKEAN, of Utah, is still in Washington on business connected with the judiciary of that Territory, and has had several interviews with the President and Attorney-General WILLIAMS. There is no probability whatever that the criminal suits already commenced and pending will be abandoned. A measure will soon be introduced in Congress supplying the necessary pecuniary means to meet the expenses of the prosecutions. Some of the members of Congress are considering the subject of a supplemental anti-polygamy bill in order to obviate present obstacles. The act cannot be enforced owing to the secrecy with which polygamic marriages are consummated. A remedy is suggested by making proof of cohabitation, or acknowledgment of the same, sufficient to sustain the indictment.

Mormon Nominations for the State Candidates—No Gentile Ticket to be Nominated.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 10.—In the Mormon Nominating Convention, last night, FRANK FULLER, Ex-Secretary of the Territory, was nominated for Representative in Congress; HEMPSTED, the Attorney for BRIGHAM YOUNG, for State Senator; Col. AKERS and Ex-Secretary MANN for members of the Legislature, as representing the Gentiles, who, however, do not recognize them. The Mormon Legislature of the State, if admitted, will probably give HOOPER and FITCH the United States Senatorships. The Apostle CANNON will take a State Senatorship. It is doubtful whether the Gentiles will nominate a ticket or attend the election. They trust to Congress to defeat the whole scheme.

Wife and Child Murder.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 10.—A horrible murder was committed six miles north-east of the city last night. MARY MARQUARDT, aged about thirty-five, and three children, aged respectively six and eight years and six months, are supposed to have been killed by the husband, LEONARD MARQUARDT, who is now in jail. The woman was apparently strangled. The two elder children were found on the bank of a creek some distance from the house, drowned, and the infant's head was crushed. The facts will be elicited at the inquest on Monday.

A Hymn to Carl.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Democratic admiration for Hon. CARL SCHURZ has transcended the narrow confines of prose, and now demands the illimitable possibilities of verse for anything like its fit expression. We have predicted this thing all along. We knew the language of plain prose would soon be exhausted, and that the subject must soon blend with the laurente, or the subject would fail of justice. CARL must be given in majestic rhyme, or not at all. Syntax had done its best, and unless prosody could help the matter along the subject had better be vailed, as the painter vailed the father's face to express that higher and deeper grief which is paternal, after he had exhausted his resources on the milder forms of sorrow depicted on the brother and sisters. Unless the stately hexameter, or the more lively dithyrambic, with a flute accompaniment, can voice the Democrat heart as it contemplates the Missouri Senator, there must be a truce to attempted panegyric and an agreement to let expressive silence muse his praise. But we are glad to find that at least one gentleman has the boldness for the required effort, and is willing to make a grand struggle to give melodious syllable to his emotions—which may be said to be those of admiration not unmixed with awe. We allude to Mr. JEROME B. STILLSON, the Washington correspondent of the New-York *World*—whose apostrophe to Mr. SCHURZ we reproduce from the columns of that journal entire, because its linked sweetness is not too long drawn out. It is as follows:

I. CARL SCHURZ

Sword of the truth—Foil to the sword of Power;
Poinard to cant; Rapier to fraud and guile;
How brightly gleams thy tempered steel, the while
Knights of the Broken Lance before thee cower
Prostrate and weaponless! The cause, the hour
Demand thee more and more, thou shield and spear
Of Liberty! Thrust hard, nor ever fear
The issue of this conflict for the dower
Left us by Fathers, who ne'er sold the Flag,
Nor meant the Eagle for a bird of prey
Upon the States. Thee hurt Oppression may,
But for thy strokes, revive—let them not lag,
Already thou hast cleft unto the brain
Of his false purpose. Smite, oh, smite again.

It would perhaps be unfair to apply the crucial test of impartial criticism to the above. Emanating, as it does, from the furnace of the heart, rather than the refrigerator of the intellect, it ought to be exempt from the critic's aqua fortis. Else we might inquire how a man, even of Mr. SCHURZ's protean capacities, can be a sword and a foil, a poniard and a rapier, not to mention a shield and a spear, all at once; also, whether it can be considered the fair thing in chivalry to bring all those weapons to bear at one and the same time upon an "oppressor" who is "prostrate and weaponless." Likewise, whether it is according to the code to "cleft" the "brain of his false purpose."

But waiving all these objections of minor detail, it yet wounds our pride to see a Missouri Senator immortalized in verse so far away from home. The cultivation of home industry being one of the cardinal points of our political faith, we referred the product of Mr. STILLSON's muse to the poet of the *Democrat* office, with instructions to evolve something of the kind for our columns, or consider himself discharged. Being a man of family, and a spendthrift to the full extent of his means, he was impelled to do his best, and soon returned with the following, which we submit without comment:

CARL SCHURZ.

Scalping-knife of virtue; Tomahawk of truth;
Blunderbuss to cant; Howitzer to fraud;
Double-barreled shot-gun of the people's rights;
Minions of the throne before the cower
When thou takest aim! In fear they squat,
And run, as if the Imp of Darkness did pursue them!
And in their trepidation they do tear
Their shirts. But not our SCHURZ!
Oh no! He stands erect, with a brass-mounted
Battery in each hand, and horn-tipped
Arkansas tooth-pick* in the other.
And bids the Carnal come on.
And when they come, he reaches for them!
Gives them the full four fingers of buck-shot,
And their reloads for the next blizzard.
Keep on, oh Carl, keep on! Hit 'em again,
Lest they revive with strength to use
Their crowbars on thy head.
Let not the eagle be with brick-bats hurt,
And spare the "possum—sacred bird—from harm,
That he may flourish as our emblem dear.
Bust 'em, oh bust 'em into smithereens!

[* The Arkansas tooth-pick was a Confederate weapon in the late war—a rusty knife about two feet long. The metaphor in which our poet uses it is borrowed from that of a member of the Irish Parliament, who described a man fighting with a sword in each hand and a pistol in the other.—*Ed Dem.*]

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke in Havana—His Arrival and Reception—An Interesting Interview—Pleasant Impressions of the Visitor's Sojourn in the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

Home affairs of every kind have been forgotten during the past week by the excitement-loving Havanese, the presence of the Grand Duke ALEXIS having for the time absorbed all other matters. After the receipt of the telegram announcing the Duke's departure, preparations began in earnest, and as everything here is done in a slovenly way, things were still in a state of painful uncertainty after the Prince had come ashore. But I am anticipating. The telegram to Mr. HINRICHS, the Russian Consul, gave Wednesday as the probable day of arrival, but on Tuesday, shortly before noon, the Russian fleet was sighted from the Morro Castle, and at noon the booming of the guns and the movement of the Havanese toward the wharf announced the fact of the Prince's arrival. Every man-of-war and fort saluted, and the expense of the salute is reckoned at $3,265. The Segundo Cabo, Gen. CEBALLOS, went on board of the *Svetlana* immediately, to receive the orders of his Highness and to offer him the hospitality of the island. A commission from the Board of Aldermen tendered the hospitalities of the City. The Prince received the Commissioners in a very friendly manner, and informed them that he would land on the following afternoon, as he was on that day on guard. He then gave the Board of Aldermen a chance to hang the mirrors borrowed from the Tacon Theatre in the saloons of the palace, and also to exhibit the lamps borrowed from the gas-fitter for a week; while LACHAUME, the gardener, converted the dry and bad-looking palace-yard into a garden.

THE VISITOR ASHORE.

On Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the firing of cannon announced that the Duke was then landing at the Caballeria wharf. The state coach, finely decorated, was stationed near the wharf, drawn by six horses, of which two belonged to the Captain-General, and three to the Marquis of ALMENDARES, while the sixth I believe was hired from a livery-stable. The coachman, his wig and uniform, and the footman, were also borrowed from the Marquis of ALMENDARES, but nobody could have told the difference between these borrowed articles and any others. The Volunteers and other troops were drawn up in single file, and one guarded both sides of the route of the procession.

THE PROCESSION.

Several of VALMASEDA's aids and staff officers accompanied the Russian officers in carriages, opening the line of march; after them came the other dignitaries of the island and of the Russian fleet, whose names are too familiar in New-York to require repetition. VALMASEDA gave his hand to ALEXIS on the landing steps, and then entered the carriage which I described above. VALMASEDA uncovered and the Prince saluted the assembled multitude. No cheering was heard. The procession closed with the carriage of the Aldermen and Consuls. The English and French Consuls agreed not to take part in the procession, it being against etiquette, the other Consuls being simply merchants here. The French acting Consul was won over to participate, at the last hour, in the procession of dignitaries and swaggerers, because both classes were represented. The action of the French Consul is commented upon, and the English Consul upheld the characteristic reputation of firmness for which his countrymen are famous; and when Prince ALEXIS heard of the occurrence, he remarked: "I like a man of honor, and with an independent spirit; please introduce me to the Consul." About an hour went by before the procession reached the quarters prepared for the Duke and his suite, and on arrival there ALEXIS insisted that VALMASEDA and some others should dine with him, which they did. The party broke up near 10 o'clock, and the moment VALMASEDA left, ALEXIS got a hold of a big cigar and requested to be driven about incognito. It was near 2 in the morning when ALEXIS returned, and at 12 o'clock noon he was met by your correspondent lounging in the Parque de Rodas, seated by one of VALMASEDA's aids.

AN INTERVIEW.

Your correspondent was introduced, and ALEXIS was unexpectedly interviewed by a New-York journalist, a crowd he supposed he had got rid of after leaving Uncle Sam's dominions. The following conversation took place:

CORRESPONDENT—Your Highness must be tired after driving about several hours, and then sitting at table several more.

ALEXIS (laughing)—I am used to that, and have a strong constitution. If I had not had one, my sojourn in the United States would have qualified me fully for all such work. This balmy air alone is sufficient to make any man feel contented, and I wish I could take a piece of Cuba and its air to St. Petersburg, although the countries are very much alike in some respects, mosquitoes abounding in both places.

CORRESPONDENT—You don't like mosquitoes then?

ALEXIS—No, not a bit; and I don't know of a more dangerous animal. What building is that down there?

CORRESPONDENT—That is the Tacon Theatre, and the large building you saw on entering the port is the jail and penitentiary.

ALEXIS—I thought it was the palace, but ought to have known better, as rogues generally live in the largest houses.

CORRESPONDENT—Have you fine jails in Russia?

ALEXIS (laughing)—That's the first time I've been asked this question since I left home; people asked about everything relating to my country, my family and myself, but they never said jail or misery once.

CORRESPONDENT—Perhaps they took it for granted that you must have rogues and jails. All the houses here must look like jails to you, with their iron railings.

ALEXIS—They do not, because I have been to Spain and seen similar houses. How delicious the air is. If I had a hammock I would like to sleep here.

CORRESPONDENT—The air in New-York would not make you feel so at this season of the year. Would you object to telling me how you liked your trip and sojourn in the United States?

ALEXIS—If I had anything unpleasant to say, I should remain silent, and not answer your question, but my stay was so pleasant, and the people were so kind, that I can only regret that I could not remain longer, and if I did not have my path in life laid out for me, I should like to live in America altogether, dividing my time from May to January between New-York and the prairies, and spending the remainder in New-Orleans. I may go back there if I can.

CORRESPONDENT—Did you read the reports published about your father having ordered you to return home during the affair of your late Minister?

ALEXIS—Let us drop that; the story is too ridiculous for any sensible person to believe or to speak about, and I think I'll light another cigar and see what my young friends over there are laughing about.

On walking over, the joke was discovered to consist in a young Cuban, an aid of VALMASEDA, trying to pronounce some Russian words and finding them somewhat difficult.

AFTER INCIDENTS.

On Thursday the Duke remained at the Quinta de Santovenia until the afternoon, when he assisted at the official dinner given at the Palace by VALMASEDA. After dinner he visited the opera, arriving in time to witness the last act of "Crispino," and to applaud Signor DALTI and Signor MARI. Yesterday he went to inspect the Canal de Vento, which is to supply the city with water toward the beginning of next year. Today he remained on board during the forenoon, and a solemn *Te Deum* was sung to solemnize the advent of his father to the throne seventeen years ago. To-morrow the city ball will take place at the Palace, the Marquis of AGUAS CLARAS being the managing spirit of the festivities. QUASIMODO.

The Indictment of Gov. Davis, of Texas—Local Democratic Comments.

From the Houston Telegraph, Feb. 28.

We do not believe that Gov. DAVIS ever for a moment thought of fleeing from a trial of the indictment against him, and we are sorry that any paper has ever published such a report. When all the world sees that Radical papers seize hold upon such a charge to make capital out of it, the impolicy of making it is evident. We do not believe that Gov. DAVIS fears the result of the indictment, but are decidedly of the opinion that he is glad that it was found. We reprobate his doing the great injustice of giving CLARK a certificate of election, but we would as soon expect to see the moon changed literally into a green cheese as to expect a conviction upon it.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

On Saturday the harbor at Rockland, Me., was completely filled with ice.

A lady has been elected Superintendent of public schools in Montpelier, Vt.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention meets in Madison, on Wednesday.

President GRANT returns to Washington this morning.

Trains are moving irregularly in Utah, in consequence of washes on the roads.

No train from the West arrived at Cheyenne on Saturday or Sunday.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention meets in Providence, on Thursday.

A heavy rain storm continued from midnight until 7 o'clock last evening, in Boston.

The Republicans of Nashua, N. H., last night nominated SETH D. CHANDLER for Mayor.

WEARE CLIFFORD, Chief Engineer of the Lowell, Me., Fire Department for many years past, died yesterday morning, aged 67.

The steamer *Sanford* was eight hours going from Bucksport to Rockland, Me., on Saturday, on account of ice which was eight inches thick.

The ice in the harbors of Maine is rapidly breaking up, rain having begun on Saturday night.

The Prince and Princess of WALES arrived in Paris on Saturday, where they will remain three or four days before proceeding south.

Mr. JAMES GOULD, of Albany, claims to have made the first railroad cars in this country, at Albany in 1831.

Gen. WADE HAMPTON is about to remove from South Carolina, to make his permanent residence in another State.

Ex-Gov. THROCKMORTON is urged by many of the Democrats of Texas as a candidate for Congress.

Four hundred men do the business of the Boston Custom-house, and get $554,426 a year for doing it.

The Legislature of Tennessee will meet in special session in Nashville, to-morrow, by call of Gov. BROWN.

The Utah State constitutional delegates passed Omaha today, on their way to Washington.

Gen. ORD has left Salt Lake City for his head-quarters in Omaha. His health is improving.

WM. J. LEE, a boy, was run over and killed while on a railroad track in Boston, on Saturday night.

The District Court meets today in Salt Lake, Mr. STRICKLAND presiding in the place of Judge MCKEAN.

Capt. THOMAS STACKPOLE, a well-known steam-boat Captain of Washington, D. C., died yesterday afternoon.

The Michigan Legislature meets in special session, in Lansing, on Wednesday, to reapportion the State for Congressional districts.

PRINCE PARKER, a man about sixty years of age, committed suicide, by hanging, in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, while temporarily insane.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention, is to be held in Louisville on Wednesday next.

A fire at Lincoln, Ill., Thursday night, destroyed a jewelry-store, Brewer's Hall, occupied on the lower floors by stores, and HAWSER's brick block. Loss, $50,000 to $75,000.

Gen. BUTLER and his party were serenaded at Fortress Monroe, on Saturday night, by the band of the Artillery school. They left yesterday for Washington.

Maryland has a new Wild-fowl law, which prohibits night shooting altogether, and limits day shooting to Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. No one can shoot or trap ducks without first procuring a license.

BERIAH BROWN, long a leader of the Democracy of Oregon, was disowned by the last State Convention of the party. He condemned it publicly as the most corrupt party Convention he had ever witnessed, and said that after it, he deemed adherence to party personal degradation.

The President has recognized ROBERT KNIGHT as Vice-Consul of Her Brittanic Majesty at the City of Cincinnati, and H. W. BIRGE, Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Satilla, Ga.

The Senate Arms Investigating Committee will today examine Col. BENET, and the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department will examine Major CRISPIN, Major of Ordnance stationed at New-York, through whom deliveries of arms were made to the purchasers.

The statement from Washington that Senator BAYARD had presented a memorial of the citizens of Bath, Me., for action in regard to corrupt practices of the Custom-house officials, is not correct. The memorial had reference to another branch of the service entirely.

It is hinted pretty broadly that the four dead bodies seized in an express-wagon by the Chicago Police, one night last week, found their way to the medical colleges after all, while the men accused of robbing the graves were released on bail.

A complimentary dinner was given on Saturday night, in Washington, by the Territorial delegates, to the President, Vice-President, Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Territories. The President sent a note, regretting that his absence from Washington would prevent his attendance.

A Maryland paper reports that the English steamer *Sabelle*, which took in a cargo of oysters, near Crisfield, about the last of January, made a successful run to England, and again appeared in Tangier Sound, opposite Deal's Island, a few days ago, in pursuit of more.

The people of New-Hampshire have accumulated nearly $20,000,000 in their savings banks since the inauguration of President LINCOLN. During the thirteen years previous, a period of profound peace and low taxation, the industrial and laboring classes deposited in the savings banks less than $4,000,000.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* thinks that in any triangular fight the Southern Democracy will hold the balance of power, and it says that the Northern leaders who imagine that they can throw the whole Democratic strength for any discontented Liberal Republican whom they may select, may as well disabuse themselves of their erroneous impressions.

A letter from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Treasury and State Departments, sets forth that rice held by the Finance Department of Japan will be sold on proposals to foreigners, as well as Japanese, at the open ports of Japan, if there is a surplus in the country, but the general export is still prohibited.

A regatta for steam launches, row and sail boats, in which Germans, Americans, Spaniards and Russians from the men-of-war in the harbor participated, took place Friday, at Havana. The steam launch first prize was won by Germans, the second by Americans, and the third by Spanish. Russia won the prize for sailboats.

A Texas editor proclaims that, had he a voice which could be heard from the Lakes to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, he would concentrate this whole volume upon the great City of Washington, and plead with the authorities there for a mail at least three times a week in the City of Gatesville.

The Hartford *Courant* says the statement that the lives of the passengers on the train which met with the disaster near Springfield, on Friday morning, were saved by the application of the air-brake, is absurd, as the connection was broken before the engineer knew anything was wrong. It was the moderate rate of speed which kept the rear cars on.

The Boston *Advertiser* urges an early and entire reform of the prison system of Massachusetts, so that seclusion and punishment shall be subordinate objects, and the reformation of the convict the primary purpose of every prison officer. It wishes especially reform in the classification of prisoners, and the introduction of useful employment and education.

A colored man named BURLEY entered a saloon, on Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, last evening, and boisterously demanded something to eat for himself and companions. They were refused, and after a parley went out. When outside BURLEY was shot in the neck and jaw, the ball passing out of his mouth. His wounds are not dangerous. The proprietors of the saloon say they were inside when the shooting occurred.

There are Democratic imitators in York County, Penn. It has just been discovered that thieves have entered the Commissioners' Room, in the Court-house, at York, and stolen all the vouchers and other important papers on file from 1855 to 1871, inclusive. Suspicion points to prominent officials as the guilty parties, the Legislature having recently authorized a Board to audit their accounts, they being accused of frauds amounting to $900,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Mr. Fish's Note to Earl Granville Received in England.

Status of Claims Before the American and British Commission.

M. Thiers Bothered About the Pact of Bordeaux.

Explanation of the Genoese Fortifications Asked by France.

Partial Destruction of the Monitor Mahopac at Norfolk, Va.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Fish's Reply to Earl Granville's Note—An Amicable Settlement of the Whole Question Desired.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Observer* states that Secretary FISH's reply to Lord GRANVILLE's note concerning the claim for indirect damages has been received, and it expresses the desire of the American Government for a final amicable settlement of the whole question. The *Observer* adds that neither the British nor the American Government is in favor of reopening the proceedings of the Joint High Commission.

Business Before the Mixed Commission—A Recess Till September, After March 30—Effect of the Misunderstanding on the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The United States and British Claims Commission will meet on the 30th inst., and after remaining in session several days, will adjourn, to reassemble in September. Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY has taken passage for London by the steamer of March 30. Thus far, about 200 claims have been presented. It is the opinion of gentlemen here that the misunderstanding about the Treaty of Washington has had the effect of deterring some of the claimants from going to the expense of preparing their cases, and consequently the number is smaller than if such misunderstanding had not been raised by the British Government. Although the limit for presentation of claims is the 30th of this month, there is authority for extending the time three months in individual cases, where good cause can be shown for so doing. The decisions in the few cases already finally adjudicated have been unanimous, both parties being influenced by a sense of justice and a desire to discharge their duties in a manner that can give rise to no suspicion of unfairness or prejudice. The Commission, when they again meet, will act upon the business which shall have been placed in readiness during the recess, and the adjournment will be for the purpose of affording time for the required proofs in the cases presented.

FRANCE.

The Press Law—Condition of the Treasury—The Italian Minister—The Fortifications of the Genoese Coast—Commercial Treaties.

PARIS, March 10.—Strong efforts are making to reconcile the differences between President THIERS and the Committee of the Assembly on the bill for the control of the Press. The Committee is willing to retain in the bill the declaratory references to the decrees by which the present Government was established, if the President will guarantee that the pact of Bordeaux shall be maintained. The condition of the National Treasury, even after paying the fourth half million of the indemnity, is satisfactory. The Minister of Finance is enabled to report a balance of 450,000,000 francs on hand. Signor MINGHETTI, the Special Envoy of the Italian Government, has left Rome, and is expected here on Monday. The recall of Chevalier NIGRA is now considered certain. The *Constitutionnel* says the Count DE REMUSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Italian Cabinet, couched in friendly terms, requesting an explanation of the fortifications on the Genoese coast and frontier, as these works seem to be directed against the security of Savoy and Nice.

BRUSSELS, March 10.—It is stated here that all the countries having treaties of commerce with France decline to entertain proposals for their modification.

SPAIN.

Coalition of the Opposition Against the Government in the Elections.

MADRID, March 10.—The coalition against the Government has organized for the coming elections. It has been decided that a preliminary meeting of the parties entering into the coalition shall be held in each district, at which the person having the largest number of votes on the first ballot shall be nominated as the candidate for the Cortes. It is agreed that in the Cortes each party shall adhere to its own principles.

A MONITOR ON FIRE.

The Iron-Clad Mahopac Partially Burned at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., March 10.—The monitor *Mahopac*, lying at the dock at the navy-yard, took fire this morning on the wooden deck from the galley pipe. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting to the fire, which was not extinguished until a considerable part of the iron plating of the deck had been removed. The *Mahopac* had been ordered out of commission and was to be taken into the dry-dock in a few days to have her turret and deck removed. The damage, in view of this fact, is not considered serious.

The *Mahopac* was classed as a fourth-rate screw propeller. She mounts two guns and is 550 tons burden.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

More Arrests in Marion County—Planters Excited and Unwilling to Risk Another Crop.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—The Unionville *Times* reports that arrests for alleged Kuklux were recommenced in Marion County, last week, by Deputy United States Marshal WILLIAMS, and that much excitement exists throughout the county, where complete quiet and harmony had prevailed for many months. Business of all kinds was suddenly suspended, and on many plantations work had been abandoned and laborers discharged, owners being unwilling to risk planting a crop owing to the prevailing uncertainty.

Judge Rosekrans' Salary.

Commenting upon the published assertion that Judge ROSEKRANS, of Glen's Falls, had overdrawn his salary, the *Messenger* of that place says:

"We have seen a letter from Controller HOPKINS to Judge ROSEKRANS, showing that the draft for the last quarter's salary due him as Justice of the Supreme Court was discounted at the First National Bank of Glen's Falls before the Convention was held for nominating his successor. Of course, at that time, Judge ROSEKRANS had no idea that he would not receive the nomination, or that he would resign on 6th of November. The draft was paid in full, by mistake, in the Treasury, instead of being returned to the bank protested for $366 74; and on being requested by Controller HOPKINS to remit that amount, it was remitted, and a receipt returned to Judge ROSEKRANS. This is all there is of Judge ROSEKRANS' overdraft."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. By JOHN FORSTER. 12mo, pp. 416. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

It is often dangerous for the literary hero of the day to show himself in the flesh to his worshipers. Very rarely does the man fulfill the expectations that have been raised by the author. There is no greater mistake than that often made that men must be what they write; that pages filled with tenderness and sentiment are the outpourings of a soul warm, generous and delicate; that the satirist of pretension and affectation must himself be a simple-mannered gentleman; that he who makes philanthropy a profession is an unselfish lover of his neighbor; that the humorist must be an amusing companion; that the poet's lips drop jewels, unpolished it may be, in his daily talk, and that he lives, or looks as if he lived, upon Parnassus. The sentimental writer is often at heart a coarse creature; the social satirist, a vulgar snob; the professed philanthropist, a hard self-seeking politician; the humorist, a dull dog; and the poet, a very prosaic person, whose daily life is in the world of common place, or at least of common sense. It is not always, indeed, that popular literary idols disenchant those of their worshippers who come too near to them; but CHARLES DICKENS is one of the idols who will not bear close examination. Those who saw him at his first visit to this country remember him as a lively and amusing but flashy and very conceited person; and on his second visit his appearance and bearing showed that twenty years of literary distinction and of the association and personal and social culture which such eminence is supposed to bring, had done little or nothing to mellow, to humble, or to refine him. Whatever his intellectual growth and culture, he remained personally on the level where he was born and bred. He lacked both simplicity and polish. And in the family derangements of some years previous, which were unfortunately made public, he had offended the taste of all men of true delicacy and sense of honor. No man, it is said, is a hero to his *valet de chambre*; of which assumed truth it has also been said, and well said, the fault is quite as much in the valet as in the master; the difficulty being that the former is unable to appreciate the latter. But the book before us is a proof that there are notable exceptions to this general dictum. Mr. FORSTER seems to have played admiring "wally-de-cham" to Mr. DICKENS in his life, and not to be tired of the part now that the death of the great literary caricaturist has thrown him out of his situation. Or rather, he prolongs his tenure of office, "holds over," as our politicians say, although he is really displaced.

Mr. FORSTER's book is, thus far, a very disappointing one, no less in the literary skill with which it is put together than in the subject which it presents to us. The biographer seems to have endeavored to imitate BOSWELL in the minuteness with which he follows his author into the most trivial details of his daily life, and, at the same time, to do what BOSWELL took no thought of—to glorify himself, and to produce a work of intrinsic literary merit. The consequence is that, between the two stools, he is flat upon the ground. We do not mean, of course, that the book is without interest. It is impossible that the story of the life of such a man as CHARLES DICKENS should be told with even a moderate degree of skill, and fail to arouse the attention of intelligent readers, or even to give them a certain degree of pleasure. What we do mean is, that Mr. FORSTER has succeeded neither in giving a vivid and minute picture of his subject, nor in writing a rich and thoughtful book of the kind, for instance, of CARLYLE's *Life of John Sterling*; we do not insist upon an equal degree of merit.

Perhaps the best part of this volume is the first; that which describes the childhood of its subject. And this is done chiefly by DICKENS himself in the fragment of an autobiography which he left behind him, and in *David Copperfield*, the hero of which, as its author let the world know pretty well before he died, was himself. From these Mr. FORSTER quotes freely. The childhood is represented as a very sad one. Doubtless it was so, and DICKENS used all his literary power in portraying its dreary hopelessness, its sadness and its gloom. His father was in a debtor's prison, the rest of the family lived with him, and CHARLES, a morbidly sensitive and self-contained boy of tender years, passed his days in a blacking factory, pasting labels on the bottles, and his evenings and nights in such wretched lodgings as were afforded by an old woman who lived by taking in such little urchins as he. But he did not board with her; he fed himself on his pay of six shillings a week. He says that he was careful not to "anticipate his money," but to make it last the week through by putting it away in a drawer, wrapped in six little parcels, each containing the same amount and labeled with a different day. He seems always to have been honorable and prudent in money matters, and this little picture of his method and foresight and self-restraint is very creditable to him, and touching. And yet there is some difficulty in understanding the description he gives of his life at this time. He says: "I know that I have lounged about the streets insufficiently and unsatisfactorily fed. I know that but for the mercy of God I might easily have been, for any care that was taken of me, a little robber or a little vagabond." Neglected and forlorn he seems certainly to have been, and it needs no words of his to awaken sympathy for such a deserted little creature. But why he should have suffered from privation it is not easy to see. His lodging was paid for, and his clothes, by his father, as he tells us, and the six shillings went entirely to paying for his food. Six shillings, sterling, represents about a dollar and a half in gold, but in value at least twice that; and, indeed, we are sure that we are within bounds in saying that six shillings sterling had, in London fifty years ago, (the time in question) the purchasing power of at least five dollars in currency in New-York now. And what boy, prudent and precise in his expenditure, as DICKENS represents himself, lodged and clothed by his parents, need go about in New-York insufficiently fed on five dollars a week, and likely to become a vagabond and a robber? There have been men who have had for years not more than half that sum to buy food with, and who have neither starved nor run great risk of becoming robbers or vagabonds. But the condition of the child was sad enough. He spent his Sundays in the Marshalsea Prison with his shabby father, his shabby mother, and his shabby sisters. The effect of such a life must have been to the last degree depressing and deplorable. It was enough to ruin any nature not unusually sound and elastic, and we read of it with hearts sore and resentful for the sake of the boy who was to do so much in his manhood to delight the world.

But there is another revelation in this story of Mr. DICKENS' boyish life that is even more deplorable, which is even shameful. It touches not the lot of the boy, but the nature of the man. For it appears that in after years DICKENS ground up his family for paint. Mr. Micawber is a faithful portrait of his father. Years after his sad boyish experience, in the maturity of his manhood and the full flush of his genius, he held up his own father to the contempt and ridicule of the world in that pitiful and amusing caricature. He put into the mouth of his puppet the very words that were spoken by his father. That a man should do such an act in secret, intending always to preserve the secrecy, is amazing and revolting. But DICKENS himself tells the whole world of it. He wrote it down, knowing that it must be, at some time, published far and wide. That he should remember the sadness of this part of his life, that he should see the weakness, the culpable weakness of his improvident, shiftless father, and mourn it, avoid it himself, and wish to teach others to avoid it, is only natural and right. But that he should draw the portrait and caricature it, dwelling on the exaggeration of the repulsive features, making deliberate fun of it with the purpose of holding it up before the world as food for laughter, and as the means of putting money into his own pocket, is one of the saddest and most shameful acts recorded in biographical literature. This, however, was not enough. He must write underneath his shabby, ridiculous figure, "This is my father. Witness my hand, CHARLES DICKENS." What more abominable and hideous household treachery was ever done! The man who did that wrote himself down to after ages as the Ham of literature. And this was not enough. A quarrel between his father and the kinsman who owned the blacking factory having caused his discharge, his mother set herself about to accommodate the matter, and did so in one day, bringing back a request for his return and a testimonial of good character. His father, with an unwonted outbreak of spirit, said that he should not return, but should go to school. But his mother thought otherwise; and he writes, "I never afterward forgot, I never shall forget, I never can forget, that my mother was warm for my being sent back." He says that he does not write this resentfully or angrily. But why is he not angry or resentful? Because of any tenderness for her who bore him and nursed him; or if he had not that feeling, or she had forfeited it (if a mother can incur such forfeiture,) was it because of any respect for the memory of his father's wife? No—it was because, he says, "I know how all these things have worked together to make me what I am." After that can we wonder that CHARLES DICKENS never drew a gentleman? Must we not rather wonder that he could draw even a good caricature of an honest, true-souled, tender-hearted man? For as to him, himself, must not the only semblance of an excuse that we can make for him be that he, poor creature, was born *totus et in cute*, a snob in grain? Setting aside the question of natural affection and filial reverence, he had not enough of the feeling of a gentleman to hide the shame of his own parents, not even enough to hide his own shame in revealing theirs.

The incidents of DICKENS' life up to the point at which the close of this volume leaves him—the year 1842—were not of any peculiar interest or significance. He lived the life of a sharp, hard-working newspaper reporter, and afterward that of a successful hard-working writer of serial stories. The record of his experience is simply that of the doing of his work, the production of his books, his agreements and his disagreements with his publishers, his letters to his friends, and his visit to America. A great deal of this is commonplace enough to have been excluded from a biography, except for the mere purpose of making one that would fill four volumes. The letters and talks about his business arrangements are of no value whatever, and may well be skipped. It is a great mistake to suppose that the haggling of publishers with authors and of authors with publishers has, in itself, any special interest—any more than any other haggling. To give it a claim upon the attention of the world, it must have some peculiar character; it must reveal, either on the one side or the other, original traits of mind or manner; it must be amusing or instructive in itself. Now what we are shown of DICKENS in this relation is remarkable for its insignificance. It might as well refer to Lord Verisopht turned author, as to CHARLES DICKENS. And it is worthy of special notice that there is nothing told us of what DICKENS said, or of his acts, of his daily life, or his relations with other men, that is of any interest, except for the fact that it refers to him. It has no special character of its own. He says nothing, does nothing that might not have been said and done by any other man under the same circumstances. It is only when he writes that he claims our attention. And even when he writes, whether in a letter or in a book, it is not in him, but in what was outside of him, in what he saw, and described as with more or less humor, that we are interested. He sees the outsides of things with a perception wonderfully quick and keen, and he reproduces the image left on his mind's eye with a vividness which is like the flashing of light, and generally in a style that produces a laugh. But he never seems to see the significance of things; he never gets below the surface. This is shown in the extracts from his letters on his first visit to America. He sees certain good-natured and well-bred people, (whom he easily forgets, as it proves;) certain other people who are bores, (these he tries to forget, but cannot,) and certain others who are grotesque. The last he vividly remembers, and tells us all about in a very amusing way. But as to the structure of society here, the why and the wherefore of it, the political condition and constitution of the country, he knows nothing, apparently sees nothing. He does not seem to know what anything means; not even to try to know. He gives no evidence of thought or even of inquiry. Things have outsides, and those outsides affect him thus and so. He sees and feels; nothing more.

To this peculiarity of his mind may be attributed his conceit, which is constantly showing itself, and his inability to appreciate much that is great in literature or art. What wonder that such a man should fail to like and to understand SHAKESPEARE, and should call *Hamlet* "a prosy chap," saying that "no audience could stand his dreary soliloquies unless they knew them by heart?" He could not see that to people who knew the soliloquies by heart, they would certainly be wearisome on repetition, were it not for a transcendent merit, a perennial beauty. But for him the elevated and the profound were equally unattractive; to him, indeed, they seem to have been almost unknown. We see now how it was that he never presented us a high type of character, or one really true. He portrayed good people, and people that for the moment seem to live. But even these are, after all, monstrous exaggerations, and impossible creatures; seeming human beings with one trait of character, and one trick of manner and of speech; having the outsides of men and women, but the real characteristics of a ground-worm or a jelly-fish. A real human being is a complex and delicately organized creature.

Unable as he showed himself, except perhaps in the greatest of his works, *The Tale of Two Cities*, to create a high type of character, or even a true one, he was nevertheless a man of marvelous and of charming power. He was in fact a great literary caricaturist. He was that and nothing more; but he was the greatest of his kind. His humor was exhaustless; and it was humor that touched and mollified high and low, old and young, the learned and the ignorant, the gifted and the dull. His sentiment is generally the poorest possible sham; his gentlemen and ladies ridiculous, not funny; but the humor of his grotesque characters is inimitable. To be sure they are impossible in the nature of things, but they are not therefore the less amusing. There was never a more impossible creature than *Sam Weller*, except perhaps *Mr. Bumble*, or *Mr. Winkle*, or *Dick Swiveller*, or the little *Marchioness*, or *Pecksniff*, or—where shall we stop? But there never were personages, on or off the stage, who were so penetrated with humor. Humor is the soul of their grotesque bodies.

But we are not writing a criticism upon DICKENS as an author. It is as a man that he now claims our attention; and yet when we come to the task we find that there was little of him but the writer. Mr. FORSTER tries to present *him* to us, but he fails, except in regard to his boy life, and there, as we have said, he had DICKENS' own help. He tries to make some show of the man by even reprinting notes that DICKENS wrote to him asking him to take luncheon, and to ride. They do not present either a very agreeable or a very vivid picture of the man. For instance: "Where shall it be—oh where—Hampstead, Greenwich, Windsor? WHERE?????? While the day is bright, not when it has dwindled down to nothing! For who can be of any use whatsomedever such a day as this, excepting out of doors." This is pretty poor fooling; and there is too much of such stuff repeated on Mr. FORSTER's pages. He has monstered his author's nothings with a vengeance. If DICKENS wrote such silly, vulgar stuff as that, even in asking a friend to ride, that friend would have shown his discretion by hiding it away and saying nothing about it. The volume ends, as we have remarked, with Mr. DICKENS' first visit to this country; and we shall close our notice of it by quoting the following passage showing his real appreciation of the people among whom he had been three months:

"I said I wouldn't write anything more concerning the American people for two months. Second thoughts are best. I shall not change, and may as well speak out—to you. They are friendly, earnest, hospitable, kind, frank, very often accomplished, far less prejudiced than you would suppose, warm-hearted, fervent, and enthusiastic. They are chivalrous in their universal politeness to women, courteous, obliging, disinterested; and, when they conceive a perfect affection for a man, (as I may venture to say of myself,) entirely devoted to him. I have received thousands of people of all ranks and grades, and have never once been asked an offensive or unpolite question—except by Englishmen, who, when they have been 'located' here for some years, are worse than the devil in his blackest painting. The State is a parent to its people; has a parental care and watch over all poor children, women laboring of child, sick persons, and captives. The common men render you assistance in the streets, and would revolt from the offer of a piece of money. The desire to oblige is universal; and I have never once traveled in a public conveyance without making some generous acquaintance whom I have been sorry to part from, and who has in many cases come on miles to see us again. But I don't like the country. I would not live here, on any consideration. It goes against the grain with me. It would with you. I think it impossible, utterly impossible, for any Englishman to live here and be happy. I have a confidence that I must be right, because I have everything, God knows, to lead me to the opposite conclusion; and yet I cannot resist coming to this one. As to the causes, they are too many to enter upon here."

And those were the very people whom he afterward so pitilessly and monstrously caricatured in the *American Notes* and in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. We await Mr. FORSTER's coming volumes in the hope that his story may improve as it goes on, both in manner and in matter.

Mr. Weed's Recollections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Friday you copy a letter of Mr. THURLOW WEED to the Chenango *Telegraph*, in which appears the following statement:

"I was then much attached to the boy RANDALL, (Hon. SAMUEL S. RANDALL, of this City,) who, some twenty years afterward it was my privilege and pleasure to suggest as State Superintendent of Common Schools, to which office he was elected with great unanimity by the Legislature, and in which he served usefully and honorably until he was superseded by Mr. RICE, through a secret organization of 'Choctaw Know-nothings.' The secret was so well kept that up to the hour that Mr. RICE received a legislative caucus nomination, it was not known that there would be any candidate opposed to Mr. RANDALL. The same Mr. RICE, years afterward, became the financial manager of the recently exploded 'Guardians Savings Bank.'"

Mr. WEED's memory has unfortunately served him ill in a matter where inaccuracy is likely to do injustice. Mr. RANDALL deserves all the praise which he gives, as our own citizens have for so many years had opportunity to know. But he was never State Superintendent of Common Schools, however suitable for the place. The facts are these:

In 1854, the Whigs having obtained control of the Legislature, a proposition was carried into effect which leading educators had urged—to separate the office of Superintendent of Common Schools from that of Secretary of State. Gen. E. S. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, had just been elected to the office, and Mr. RANDALL held a deputyship under him. Accordingly, a bill was prepared and enacted creating a Department of Public Instruction, and providing for a Superintendent to be elected by a convention of the two Houses of the Legislature. The bill passed, and the *Evening Journal*, which Mr. WEED then conducted, announced Mr. RANDALL as the proper incumbent.

But many educators of the State desired that VICTOR M. RICE, of Buffalo, then President of the State Teachers' Association, should be selected. Mr. RICE had been the City Superintendent of Schools in Buffalo, but was defeated a short time before. Hon. WALTER L. SESSIONS, a friend of Mr. RICE from boyhood, was in the Assembly, and ready to engage in helping him. The work preliminary to success was done secretly; THURLOW WEED was no man to be openly opposed. Among the members of the Legislature aiding him were Joseph W. Savage, James M. Boyd, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Calvin Littlefield, and William B. Woodin. A Whig legislative caucus was called, and, to everybody's surprise, Mr. RICE received the majority. The Democrats supported Mr. RANDALL, who would have, but for this, been unanimously chosen. Mr. RICE was elected, and made an excellent officer, as our school history and school legislation amply show. But however much "Know-nothingism" entered into the matter, I am unprepared to speak intelligently. Not till several months after, when M. H. CLARK became a candidate for Governor, were there any "Choctaw Know-nothings."

Mr. RICE was succeeded in 1868 by ABRAM B. WEAVER, the present incumbent. He became President of the "Guardian Savings Bank," then just organized, and continued in that position till his death in October, 1869. Whatever fault or crime may be connected with the management of that institution, except Mr. WEED means to insinuate it, I have heard no sound or whisper in any way involving the conduct of Mr. RICE; and I believe that his administration cannot be impugned for dishonesty and malfeasance.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 8, 1872. A. W.

BROOKLYN REFORM.

Report of the Committee of Seventy-five on Election Frauds.

Synopsis of Affidavits Procured—How the Frauds Were Perpetrated—Tabular Statements by Wards—The Prospect Park Report.

The Committee of "Seventy-five" in Brooklyn have prepared a tabular statement, and synopsis of affidavits, showing the results of their investigation of alleged fraud in the last election, and ask the careful perusal of every citizen, whether Republican or Democrat. There are a number of officers of election indicted, who have not been tried, and there are others who may be indicted. The Committee have, in all cases where there is an indictment, or a likelihood of one, suppressed the names of the parties.

The affidavits received by the Committee show fraud and illegal practices in conducting the election in seventeen wards of the City, and in thirty-six election districts in these wards. The Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twenty-first are conspicuous for the unblushing and wholesale character of the frauds perpetrated in them. The affidavits show that all classes of officials connected with the election either connived at this dishonesty, or more openly took part in it. Inspectors, challengers, poll clerks, canvassers and watchers are all equally implicated. In the First District of the Fifth Ward the inspectors were detected substituting ballots for those given them. The man who called attention to this was assaulted, and promptly carried off by the Police for disorderly conduct. In the Fourth District of the same ward repeaters were spotted, but not arrested. In the Third, repeating began about 2 in the afternoon, and continued till the polls closed; inspectors were seen substituting ballots; men who challenged the repeaters were assaulted and beaten, and the Police refused to protect them. In the Eighth and Ninth, inspectors dropped ballots, and only canvassed the vote on the State ticket, estimating the votes for other candidates. In the First District of the Sixth Ward, 500 names were added to the poll lists before the voting began. Among these were the names of AUGUST BELMONT, OWEN HAND, TIMOTHY DESMOND, and other celebrities. Besides these 500 fictitious votes, there were 342 votes cast by repeaters and non-residents. In the Second District of this ward, no canvass was made of any count, except of the State ticket; to all other candidates the canvassers gave such vote as seemed to them desirable. In the Fourth a pile of Republican splits were spirited away by the poll clerk, and never counted. In the Fifth and Sixth gangs of repeaters were plying their vocation, and any one challenging them was beaten and kicked out of the room, the Police as usual refusing to interfere. Shutters were kept on the window of the room, to prevent the ballot-boxes being seen, and when the polls were closed the room was cleared for an hour, during which the poll clerks industriously filled up all the blank spaces in the poll book. Two men kept a tally of the vote, but the paper was snatched from one, and the other man had the tally burnt in his hand. Rowdies had the affair all in their hands, and did nearly as they pleased, the Police, in all cases, refusing to check them. In the Third District of the Ninth Ward, the votes were received through a broken window, beside which stood a policeman actively engaged in electioneering. The vote was counted in this district to suit party emergencies; and the numbers were several times altered before they were deemed satisfactory. In the Fourth District of the Tenth Ward, all hands, with one exception, got helplessly drunk before the canvass closed, (which was all fraudulent) and an accidental bystander was called in to complete it. In the Third District of the Eleventh Ward, some half dozen individuals, including a policeman, took a hand in the canvass, and the numbers were cooked up to suit, after several alterations being made in them. In the Fifth District of the Twelfth Ward, when the canvass of the ward ticket was made, the box was found to contain one hundred more tickets than the poll list called for; the canvassers were puzzled a little at this, but one of them solved the difficulty by picking up a pile and throwing them away. Repeating was recklessly practiced in this district. A sham fight was got up during the canvass of the Assembly ticket in the First District of the Fourteenth Ward, and in the scuffle a handful of tickets was mixed up with those on the table. The counting then proceeded. Inspectors in the First District of the Seventeenth Ward assisted voters to deposit the full number of eight ballots, remarking, if the number was short, that they knew the voter "wanted to vote all." The canvass was conducted with the most brazen fraud, and a number of rowdies intimidated any one present who dared to object. In the First District of the Nineteenth Ward a candidate for Alderman came to the polls with about twenty of his friends, all non-residents. They were prevented from voting by Inspector SHIRER, who knew them. Gangs of repeaters voted in the Third District of the same ward, and when one of these men was arrested he was rescued by a mob. In the Second District of the Twenty-first Ward a policeman was noticed destroying tickets and substituting others; any one who objected to this was driven out of the room. The ward-box overran forty-four, and the inspectors, to make the vote balance the poll-books, deducted eight votes from each candidate. In the Fourth District of the Twenty-first Ward an officer of the Water Board was seen prompting non-residents to vote, and all the policemen attending took a part in one way or another in the frauds carried on there. The names of a great number of persons are given who voted on false addresses, such as churches, vacant lots, schools, &c. In the Sixth District of the same ward men were dragged from the polls, ballots substituted, repeating flourished, and if any man dared to remonstrate, he was either beaten on the spot or carried off to the Police Station. This account may be fittingly summed up with what occurred in New-Utrecht, where a number of inebriates, under treatment at the Inebriate Asylum, were marched to the polls by the manager of the institution, and all deposited their votes, though not a man among them was a legal voter.

The following tables show the frauds as they were perpetrated in the several districts of the different wards, with the increase of the vote, the percentage of fraud, and the registration:

FIRST WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	48	37	6	621
2	35	73	31½	631
Total	84	110	8¾	1,252

SECOND WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	170	236	43½	528
2	374	340	44	774
3	232	196	63	662
4	77	133	25	471
Total	856	906	40 9-10	2,435

THIRD WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	87	46	8 2-5	526
2	80	18	2½	710
3	87	48	6	771
Total	224	112	5 6-10	2,007

FOURTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	4	22	5	446
2 Dec.	8	33	8	379
3	3	17	3	465
4	72	26	5½	490
5 Dec.	10	20	6	356
Total	79	118	4 9-10	2,294

FIFTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	33	110	27½	436
2	305	242	44½	772
3	127	136	35½	521
4	72	118	34	349
5	134	212	41	516
6	10	12	5	232
7	53	57	15 4-10	430
8	146	112	20½	548
9	89	167	27	391
Total	1,061	1,276	30½	4,302

SIXTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	498	842	68 4-10	1,128
2	132	130	21½	600
3	47	82	21	386
4	36	86	14½	587
5	181	113	14½	782
6	156	215	26½	812
7	92	116	13	394
Total	1,044	1,585	26	4,380

SEVENTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	29	36	6 4-5	542
2	31	12	2 9-10	413
3	42	28	7½	382
4	30	[illegible]	48-100	437
5	[illegible]	9	3	307
6	65	37	8½	361
7	34	13	2½	530
8	[illegible]	23	5	302
9	23	16	4 3-10	374
Total	435	169	4½	3,880

EIGHTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	212	112	18	626
2	66	158	24½	646
3	[illegible]	57	12	461
4 Dec.	92	35	14	177
Total	186	363	18½	1,931

NINTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	32	89	20½	436
2	104	107	17 7-10	607
3	162	46	6	676
4	53	11	2 4-10	466
5	44	16	5	322
6	27	31	9½	318
Total	452	296	11	2,678

TENTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	67	43	9½	457
2	88	97	18	547
3	143	241	33	718
4	15	21	3 5	563
5	73	17	3 6-10	585
6	29	38	6½	520
7	109	38	6 1-10	619
8	132	117	19 1-10	611
9	24	51	9 2-10	556
10	12	71	15½	459
Total	734	724	12 6-10	5,723

ELEVENTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	6	43	7½	568
2 Dec.	6	40	6½	600
3	20	180	26½	676
4	32	15	2	515
5	11	15	3½	426
6	19	11	2 8-10	394
7	36	6	1½	438
Total	114	109	3 9-10	3,547

TWELFTH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1 Dec.	30	...	...	627
2 Dec.	6	41	13	316
3	38	111	21¾	492
4	245	...	...	696
5	276	...	...	534
6	379	...	...	718
Total	904	152	...	3,383

TWENTIETH WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	21	15	2½	637
2 Dec.	6	13	3½	365
3 Dec.	6	36	7	504
4	20	2	50-100	426
5 Dec.	10	26	4½	556
6	43	8	2	367
7	38	31	5½	527
Total	109	134	4	3,411

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	124	38	6½	506
2	121	34	3½	921
3	63	87	17	510
4	115	37	10	676
5	304	32	4½	727
6	187	75	10½	696
Total	914	353	7 8-10	4,436

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

District.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Per-centage.	No. on Poll-lists.
1	74	10	2	497
2	58	95	18¾	501
3	68	101	15½	640
4	74	89	17½	514
Total	274	295	13 1-10	2,152

Wards.	Increase of Vote.	Fraud.	Doubtful.	Total No. on Poll Lists.
First	52	110	125	1,252
Second	856	906	104	2,435
Third	224	112	145	2,007
Fourth	79	118	30	2,294
Fifth	1,061	1,276	276	4,302
Sixth	1,044	1,585	195	4,380
Seventh	435	169	85	3,880
Eighth	186	363	37	1,931
Ninth	452	296	86	2,678
Tenth	734	724	128	5,723
Eleventh	114	109	109	3,547
Twelfth	904	152	73	3,383
Twentieth	109	134	28	3,411
Twenty-first	914	353	141	4,436
Twenty-second	274	295	128	2,152
Total	7,420	6,977	1,729	48,790

NOT CANVASSED.

12th Ward, 1st District	627
12th Ward, 4th District	696
12th Ward, 5th District	534
12th Ward, 6th District	718
	2,577
6th Ward, 1st District	500
	3,077

Estimated fraud in four districts of 12th Ward	600		
Fraud as per table	6,977		
Total fraud	7,577	Western Dist.	23,765
Estimated fraud	3,345	Eastern Dist.	20,431
	11,321 out of Total		44,196

voters as per poll lists.
Total number canvassed ... 43,671

There were 1,451 voters who voted in districts where they did not reside. Whether they voted again in districts where they were entitled to vote has not yet been ascertained.

CLASSIFICATION OF FRAUDS.

Not to be Found—First Ward, 72; Second Ward, 737; Third Ward, 82; Fourth Ward, 83; Fifth Ward, 924; Sixth Ward, 759; Seventh Ward, 97; Eighth Ward, 282; Ninth Ward, 239; Tenth Ward, 494; Eleventh Ward, 212; Twelfth Ward, 110; Twentieth Ward, 109; Twenty-first Ward, 285; Twenty-second Ward, 183—4,468.

No such Numbers—First Ward, 21; Second Ward, 115; Third Ward, 15; Fourth Ward, 21; Fifth Ward, 236; Sixth Ward, 187; Seventh Ward, 34; Eighth Ward, 58; Ninth Ward, 45; Tenth Ward, 95; Eleventh Ward, 25; Twelfth Ward, 18; Twentieth Ward, 19; Twenty-first Ward, 51; Twenty-second Ward, 14—1,054.

Vacant Lots, &c., No Residence—First Ward, 6; Second Ward, 46; Third Ward, 3; Fifth Ward, 57; Sixth Ward, 58; Seventh Ward, 9; Eighth Ward, 6; Ninth Ward, 7; Tenth Ward, 40; Eleventh Ward, 1; Twelfth Ward, 20; Twentieth Ward, 7; Twenty-first Ward, 46; Twenty-second Ward, 74—454.

Dead—First Ward, 1; Second Ward, 1; Fourth Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 2; Sixth Ward, 1; Eighth Ward, 4; Ninth Ward, 1; Twelfth Ward, 1—12.

Duplicates—First Ward, 6; Second Ward, 5; Third Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 52; Sixth Ward, 28; Seventh Ward, 21; Eighth Ward, 3; Ninth Ward, 5; Tenth Ward, 51; Eleventh Ward, 1; Twelfth Ward, 7; Twentieth Ward, 5; Twenty-first Ward, 1; Twenty-second Ward, 11—225.

Moved before Election—First Ward, 3; Second Ward, 10; Third Ward, 9; Fourth Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 10; Sixth Ward, 15; Seventh Ward, 7; Eighth Ward, 5; Ninth Ward, 2; Tenth Ward, 12; Eleventh Ward, 1; Twelfth Ward, 3; Twenty-first Ward, 2; Twenty-second Ward, 2—78.

Poorhouse—First Ward, 1.

PROSPECT PARK.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty Accuse the Brooklyn Park Commissioners of Mismanagement and Extravagance.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, to whom the investigation of the fiscal affairs of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners was referred, have made a lengthy report on the subject of their investigations. It covers the whole ground of the Park Commission, from its origin in 1859, to the present time, though the Committee report that they have, owing to their immense number, considered but a small number of the complaints made to them. The charges which were specifically brought against the Park Commission, may be said to be: loose and negligent management, and costly and unnecessary extensions of Prospect Park for personal emolument. Beginning with the act passed in 1859, constituting a Board of Commissioners "to select and locate" grounds, to be set apart for parks, the report briefly recapitulates its provisions, and passes on to the various acts amending and extending it, down to the bill now in the hands of the Park Commission, and shortly to be presented to the Legislature, regulating and defining the manner of assessing property benefited by the extension of the Park, and providing for the raising of money by tax. This document the report observes, it will be well to look after when it is presented to the Legislature. The first purchase of ground for the Park consisted of 320 acres, and cost $1,387,606; the Plaza was subsequently added, consisting of nineteen acres, at a cost of $159,559; another extension was made toward the south and Flatbush, 226 acres, at a cost of $752,745; a third extension, called the Litchfield property, was afterward made, consisting of fifty-seven acres, at a cost of $1,705,248; total cost of land, $4,004,158. This is a little over one-third the entire cost of the lands taken for Central Park up to 1870, and Prospect Park is only about five-eighths the size of the former. By a law passed in 1870 it was provided that so much of Prospect Park as lay east of Flatbush-avenue should be sold. This law, with the others providing for the extension of the Park, opened the way for persons acquainted with the plans of the Commission to speculate largely in the lands which would be affected by them. The extent to which this was done is shown by the Controller's books, from which it appeared lots which in 1860 had been sold for $4,250 were taken by the Park Commissioners for $8,866; a number of other lots, bought for $61,695, were taken at $141,549, and so on in numerous other instances. Mayor KALBFLEISCH, in his message in 1870, characterized this proceeding as little less than a gigantic confidence operation. In addition to these charges against the Commissioners, they are distinctly shown to have used the funds appropriated to the Park for lobbying at Albany, and that, while there has been an immense expenditure, ostensibly for "improving" the Park, there is little to show for it. Gen. E. L. VIELE, who designed the plans for both Central and Prospect Park, testified that one million would have been sufficient to have improved the latter according to his plan, and that the expenditures had been most extraordinary. In conclusion, the Committee recommend that no further appropriations of money be made for the Park, and that the present Commission be abolished, and in place thereof, one official be appointed by the Mayor to have charge of the Department.

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

Authoritative Contradiction of the Story of a Secret Treaty.

The Chicago *Times* publishes a private letter from Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Premier of Canada, formally contradicting the rumor of a secret treaty for the independence of Canada, in the following words:

I assure you that the story is altogether untrue; that it has no semblance nor shadow of truth, and that the subject of the severance of Canada from the Mother Country has never been a matter of discussion between the Government of Great Britain and the Dominion, or between Lord DE GREY and myself.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sudden Death of a Stock Broker.

The unfortunate man who died suddenly on Friday night in MCINTYRE's saloon, No. 1,184 Broadway, proves to be BENJAMIN LYMAN MILLARD, for several years a bookkeeper for MATTHEW MORGAN'S SONS, and more recently a stock broker in Broad-street. He had in the latter business accumulated a handsome fortune, but by means of speculations and gaming had subsequently lost all. On his body was found a letter addressed to Col. W. R. VERMILYEA, detailing the fact that he had lost $50,000 during the past two years by unfortunate speculations, and asking the loan of $25. The body was taken to the Morgue, to await the action of Coroner SCHIRMER, and will subsequently be removed to his native place in Connecticut for burial. Death is supposed to have resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs.

CUSTOMS BUREAU AT CASTLE GARDEN.

History of its Origin, and Beneficent Character of its Operations.

About two years ago the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was turned to the delays to which emigrants were subjected in passing their effects through the Custom-house. The household goods, apparel, and other effects of this class were compelled to pass through precisely the same course which is pursued in entering and discharging cargoes of merchandise. Aside from the necessary, yet mysterious, series of forms employed, the most serious objection to this was the great loss of time involved. Rarely could emigrants effects pass the Custom-house in less than two days' time, and frequently they were detained three and four days, and sometimes even more than a week. Along with these troubles came considerable items of expense. A broker was necessary, as only a professional could undertake the task of leading the goods through the labyrinth of forms, and this involved a fee of at least five dollars, taken from the slender stock of the newly arrived strangers. To this charge was added cartage and detention at a boarding-house, exposed not merely to the temptations of such places but also to the rapacity of unscrupulous men, who were constantly devising schemes of plunder. To correct these and many like annoyances, the Secretary of the Treasury organized the "Customs Bureau at Castle Garden," a branch of the Custom-house, which has been of incalculable benefit to the emigrants, and is itself a monument of the wisdom and sagacity which are united in the present head of the Treasury Department. Officers of probity were selected from the different departments who were duly detailed to the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, charged with the delicate and responsible duty of not only securing a faithful collection of all duties, but also of facilitating in all possible methods the comfort and speedy dispatch of the emigrant on his way to his newly-chosen home in the Great West. This process may be briefly described as follows: The inspector boards the steamer on her arrival; the emigrants' boxes are opened and examined on the deck; all boxes containing dutiable goods are marked in a particular manner, and when the emigrants and their luggage are transferred from the steamer to Castle Garden, the marked boxes are sent to the Customs Bureau, which is situated on the pier at which the emigrants are landed. The emigrant, after passing through the forms deemed necessary by the State authorities, such as registry, &c., presents himself at the Customs Bureau and opens the box previously marked, from which the goods deemed dutiable are taken and handed over to the appraiser attached to the Bureau, who appraises the value of the same; the amount of duty is ascertained and a formal entry made thereof, and the duty paid to the Deputy Collector in charge, all these forms being duly approved by an officer detailed from the Naval Office for this purpose. The emigrant's business is now done, and he can go on his way rejoicing that he has escaped the vexations indicated above. With reasonable diligence on the part of the emigrant, his Custom-house business need not cause him more than an hour or two's delay, as the officers are constantly in attendance, not only on ordinary days but on all holidays. The Customs Bureau was started as an experiment, doubts having been entertained whether the two objects of collecting the revenue and aiding the emigrant could be combined without loss to the Treasury. Experience has wholly dispelled these fears, as it is found that not only have these objects been obtained, but a fruitful cause of loss to the Treasury has been removed by the prevention of smuggling. Previous to the organization of the Bureau, professional smugglers would constantly travel in the guise of emigrants, and pass their merchandise as household effects. This was an easy way to defraud, as no means at all adequate were provided at Castle Garden to check it. In this way thousands of dollars were yearly lost to the Treasury. The Collector of the Port has under advisement several improvements, which will add to the efficiency of the Bureau.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Final Orders of the Collector—How Goods are to be Received in Port—Full Details of the New System.

The General Order business is now in a fair way of speedy settlement, and it only requires the official sanction of Secretary BOUTWELL for the new system to be put in operation. Indeed, Gen. ARTHUR has been for some days prepared to promulgate the necessary orders for the inauguration of the new arrangements for receiving bonded goods in port, but has omitted done so in consequence of the recent illness of the Secretary of the Treasury. As the time is, however, getting short, the Collector has deemed it best to publish the rules at once for the better information of the merchants and shippers, inasmuch as the sanction of Mr. BOUTWELL will be merely a formal confirmation of his previously-expressed approval. The following is the manifesto of Gen. ARTHUR in full:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MARCH 9, 1872.

On and after March 15, 1872, all unclaimed goods arriving at this port will be disposed of as follows:

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier from Pier No. 1 North River to Pier No. 8 North River, inclusive, embracing the district from Battery-place to Rector-street, inclusive, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of ISAAC N. DEVOE, No. 13 Greenwich-street. Said district will be known as District No. 1 North River.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier from Pier No. 9 North River to Pier No. 21 North River, inclusive, embracing the district between Rector-street and the north side of Fulton-street, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of CHARLES MCMICHAEL, Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-street. Said district will be known as District No. 2 North River.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier from Pier No. 22 North River to Pier No. 42 North River, inclusive, embracing the district between the north side of Fulton-street and Canal-street, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of FRANK SQUIRE, Nos. 281 and 287 West-street. All such goods discharged at Jersey City will be sent to the same warehouse, Jersey City being included in this district. Said district will be known as District No. 3 North River.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon Pier No. 43 North River, or upon any pier north thereof, will be sent to the warehouse of SQUIRES & CO., Nos. 151, 153 and 155 Leroy-street. All such goods discharged at Hoboken will be sent to the same warehouse, Hoboken being considered in said district. Said district will be known as District No. 4 North River.

Petroleum arriving by the Erie Railway will be sent to the bonded yard of BOSTWICK & TILFORD, Weehawken.

Petroleum arriving by the Hudson River Railroad will be sent to the yard of SONNEBORN, DREYFUS & CO., at the foot of Sixty-first-street, North River.

All unclaimed goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier in New-York, from Pier No. 1 East River to Pier No. 16 East River, inclusive, embracing the district from Whitehall-street to Wall-street, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of MILLER & CONGER, Nos. 1½ and 3 Bridge-street. Said district will be known as District No. 1 East River.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier in New-York, from Pier No. 17 East River to Pier No. 40 East River, inclusive, embracing the district from Wall-street to Pike-slip, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of BAKER & WILLIAMS, Nos. 270, 272 and 274 Water-street. Said district will be known as District No. 2 East River.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier in New-York, from Pier No. 41 East River to Pier No. 45 East River, inclusive, embracing the district from Pike-slip to Jefferson-street, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of MILLER & CONGER, Nos. 243, 249, 271, 272, 273 and 274 South-street. Said district will be known as District No. 3 East River.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier in New-York, from Pier No. 46 to Pier No. 50 East River, inclusive, embracing the district from Jefferson-street to Montgomery-street, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of M. S. DRIGGS & CO., Nos. 282, 286 and 290 South-street. Said district will be known as District No. 4 East River.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon Pier No. 51 East River, or upon any pier on the East River in New-York north thereof, embracing the district north of Montgomery-street, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of E. N. LAWRENCE, Nos. 746, 748, 750 and 752 Water-street. Said district will be known as District No. 5 East River.

All marble in blocks, landed upon any pier in the City, will be sent to the bonded yard of BAKER & WILLIAMS, situated near Gouverneur-street, said yard being considered as in District No. 5, East River.

All unclaimed goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier on the east side of the East River, north of Newtown Creek, will be sent to the bonded warehouse of BRETT, SON & CO., at Hunter's Point, known as the Hunter's Point Stores. Said district will be known as District No. 1, Brooklyn.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier in Brooklyn, embraced in the district between Newtown Creek and the south side of the stores known as Harbeck's Stores, will be sent to the stores of MARTIN & FAY, known as Martin's Stores. Said district will be known as District No. 2, Brooklyn.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge at any pier south of the stores known as Harbeck's Stores, and north of Wall-street Ferry, will be sent to the stores of S. B. TERRY, known as the Wall-street Stores. Said district will be known as District No. 3, Brooklyn.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier in Brooklyn south of Wall-street Ferry, except as hereinafter stated, will be sent to the stores of WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, known as Schenck's Stores, at the foot of Joralemon-street, or those near the foot of Congress-street, or at Commercial Wharf, or to the Erie Basin Stores. Said district will be known as District No. 3, Brooklyn.

All such goods arriving by vessels which discharge upon any pier at what is known as Clinton Wharf, will be sent to the stores of J. M. CROKON, known as the Clinton Stores, including the iron yard at the foot of Ewer-street. Said district will be known as District No. 4, Brooklyn.

All explosive and dangerous materials which cannot safely be stored in ordinary bonded warehouses, will be sent to August's warehouse at Red Hook Point, which will be known as District No. 5, Brooklyn.

In addition to the warehouses hereinbefore designated, the agents of each line of steamships regularly plying between this port and any foreign port, will be permitted to designate any bonded warehouse of Class III., situated in the district to which their vessels regularly land, as the warehouse to which all unclaimed goods arriving by their vessels respectively will be sent; but no such warehouse will be approved, in the control or management of which any steamship company or agent has any interest. Warehouses so designated will not be changed, except for cause. The Collector retains the right to change the districts, or any of them, and to change his designation of a warehouse in any district, and, in case of well-founded complaints of overcharges or delays, will exercise that power. The revised scale of charges for unclaimed goods approved by the Chamber of Commerce and the Collector of the Port on March 7, 1872, will take effect on March 15, 1872.

It will apply to all goods sent to the warehouses hereinbefore designated, and to all unclaimed goods which on said date shall be in any warehouse heretofore designated for the storage of unclaimed goods. Said rates to apply to all storage accruing after such date.

Officers will be held strictly responsible that goods are sent from the piers in the following order:

First, goods ordered to the Public Store; second, goods ordered to the ordinary bonded warehouses; and, thirdly, goods ordered to the warehouses hereinbefore designated. They will also see that goods do not remain unnecessarily upon the piers.

The Collector invites written complaints of any alleged overcharges or undue delays on the part of the proprietors of any of the warehouses for unclaimed goods.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

Another Decision Against Witbeck—His Property All Gone.

From the Troy Times, March 9.

Another act in the Greenbush tragedy has been performed. The tragedy is a luminous illustration of the absurdity of fighting against the inevitable. WILLIAM WITBECK, of Greenbush, in 1867 owned a farm valued at $12,000. WALTER S. CHURCH, the agent of the VAN RENSSELAERS, claimed that under the manorial title a rental of $150 was due upon it. WITBECK disputed the claim, refused payment and announced his determination to fight the claim until the end. He has kept his word, but the cost has been great. CHURCH brought an ejectment suit, obtained a favorable decision, and was put in possession. The persons whom he left in charge of the farm were subsequently turned out by WITBECK and a party of his friends. In 1869 an alias writ was obtained at CHURCH's instigation and given to Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS, who with a posse attempted to serve it. A fight occurred between CHURCH's agents and the anti-renters, in which GRIGGS's lost his life and WITBECK and others were injured. A trial for murder and, after weary waiting, an acquittal followed; but the farm was in possession of CHURCH. WITBECK still kept on the fight and brought a suit to redeem the property. The other side argued that WITBECK having permitted six months to elapse after he was put out of possession under the first writ without redeeming, had lost his right to redeem, and Judge HOGEBOOM has just decided that this position is correct. Probably the fight will not end with this adverse decision. WITBECK is already impoverished, we understand, but he has no disposition to give up a combat which, however it may terminate, will leave him a poor man.

Court Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Held by Blatchford, J.—120, Whitney et al. vs. ferry-boat Suawick; 10, Ulrichsen vs. bark Milo; 11, Howlett et al. vs. bark Antoinetta C.; 12, Killeen vs. schooner Duchess; 11, Commercial Steam-boat Company vs. ferry-boat America; 43, Davis et al. vs. Pendergast; 182, Ryan vs. Heckocher, Jr.; 189, Sedgwick vs. steam-tug Rondout; 190, Walgrove vs. steamtug Rondout.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—617, Leedy, administratrix, &c., vs. The National Steam-ship Company; 237, New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 599, Krohne vs. Aaronheimer et al.; 951, Kehan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1015, Mitchell vs. Reed; 1414, Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1125, Rhinelander vs. Lowenstein; 1243, Ray et al. vs. Martin; 1125½, Train vs. The Cooper Union; 1255, Archer et al. vs. Radford; 1263, Anderson vs. Tunnecliff et al.; 1269, Sisler vs. Mollenhauer, impleaded; 1267, Spader vs. Baxter et al.; 1275, Lathrop vs. Milton et al.; 1277, Miles vs. Wagenseller; 1279, Albertson, assignee, vs. Hamilton; 1281, Gallagher vs. Aschenbach; 132, Fitzgerald et al. vs. Poth; 435, Vollman vs. Bayerdorfer, Jr.; 1225, Morris and Essex Railroad Company vs. Cahill. The continued January term adjourned to Monday, April 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2420, Voorhis vs. The Mayor, &c.; 362, Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 948, Hoffman vs. Wagner; 424, Grootsinger vs. Rosenthal (R. C.) 364, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company (R. C.) 364, Schenck et al. vs. Marshall; 360½, Focke vs. Ranke; 364, Quassaic National Bank, of Newburg, vs. Waddell; 364½, Schroeder vs. Preuss et al.; 366, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 454, Seaman et al. vs. Townsend; 462, Brown vs. Horton et al.; 464, Rothschild vs. Ferris et al.; 470, Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Harrison et al.; 474, Sheldon et al. vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; 122, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 34, Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.; 480, Millard vs. Scofield et al.; 474, Ninth National Bank of New-York vs. Gould et al.; 478, Kirk vs. Godney et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—Baker et al. vs. Jennings; 34, Shepard et al. vs. Dean; 38, Cook vs. Mixer et al.; 51, Baker et al. vs. Hoeckling; 60, Andrews vs. Vreeland et al.; 62, Kerr vs. Conner; 63, Baker vs. Kerr et al.; 69, Godey vs. McCormick; 73, Haight et al. vs. Hallock et al.; ... [illegible] ... in the matter of the application of William Rockwood; 155, Buckley vs. Edwards; 136, Pierce vs. Pierce; 167, Hunt vs. Christie et al.; 168, Loster et al. vs. Opper et al.; Call 170, Mayer et al. vs. Long Island Sugar Refinery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—No call of calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, Ch. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—989, Goodenough vs. Lenahan; 1531, Cook et al. vs. Starkweather et al.; 782, Murphy vs. Sharp, impleaded, &c.; 1315, Carpenter vs. Goodman. Added causes—1283, Miller, administratrix, &c., vs. Darr, &c.; 1367, Ward et al. vs. Morse; 1389, Simons vs. Brickenberg et al.; 1389, Grant et al. vs. Hubbell et al.; 1397, Perry vs. Chester; 1398, Emmens vs. Marshall, &c.; 1401, Waterman vs. Rogers et al.; 1403, Ames et al. vs. Lord et al.; 1405, Schmidt vs. Herren et al.; 1407, Hanford et al. vs. Gallindet; 1409, Allen, administratrix, &c., vs. Donaldson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned to Monday, March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—508, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 563, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 680, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1063½, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 1303, Same vs. Same; 965, Pugsley vs. Morgan; 1,329 More vs. Rand; 452, Dent et al. vs. Walker et al.; 71, Chapman vs. Douglas; 853, Lepore vs. Landmann; 1002, Arons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1208, Jacobs vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 615, Peacock vs. Agar; 673, Austin vs. Goodrich; 659½, Schroeder vs. Murphy; 1306, Fox vs. Stilwell; 104, Dymond vs. Gillies.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—692, Carroll vs. Butler; 8, Costelloe vs. The Mayor, &c.; 948, Heuselberger vs. Guardian vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1201, Scott, administratrix, vs. Wright, &c.; 1373, Newman vs. Patterson; 1374, Dogo vs. Carpenter; 1375, Battersdell vs. McBride et al.; 1376, Goodkind vs. Batjer; 1377, White et al. vs. Freeman, &c.; 1379, Jung vs. Breidenbach; 1379, Carmine vs. Roberts; 1380, Bullman vs. Brignoli; 1381, Wilde, Jr., vs. De Groot; 1384, Burke vs. Sawyer et al.; 1385, Muller vs. Hoffman.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—8055, Donovan vs. Rates; 8009, Betts vs. Brennan; 8086, Berg vs. Aaron; 7012, Aaron vs. Brennan; 7920, Cordes vs. Brennan; 7804, Halloran vs. Secor; 7925, Wilson vs. Ryan; 8146, Crow vs. Gilman; 5705, Smith vs. McNiery; 8050, Gosling vs. Salomon; 8125, Goodhart vs. Mantz; 8246, Hony vs. Bishop; 8287, Smith, Jr., vs. Holman; 8232, Schiff vs. Greenzweig; 8238, Woods vs. Elias.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—7908, Reeve vs. Roesell; 7177, O'Toole vs. Harris; 8210, Crawford vs. Williams; 8212, Berg vs. Aaron; 8226, Michaels vs. Schwabe; —, Gallagher vs. Oberle; —, Barr vs. Wood; 8208, Marren vs. Johnson; 8036, Monaghan vs. Lowie; 8129, Weston vs. Shook; 8239, Herts vs. Herman; 8231, Marx vs. Clarke; 8234, The Girard Tube and Iron-works vs. The Alfred Slice Manufacturing Company; 8236, Root Steam Engine Company vs. Parsons; 8237, Spero vs. Kroth; 8202, Block vs. Heymann; 8241, Todd vs. Smith; 8242, Goldstein vs. Schloemer; 3090, Opp vs. Barnes; 8252, Johnston vs. Bourdon; 8277, O'Brien vs. Muller; 8278, Bloss vs. Roe; 8276, Raymond vs. Boinay; 8280, Anderson vs. Walker; 8281, Fitzpatrick vs. The Emmett Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society of New-York; 8282, Foss vs. Foss.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—5918, Brandon vs. Hook; 8864, Oph vs. Walters; 7933, Daily vs. Merrill; 8907, Graham vs. Ulmer; 8908, Appleby vs. Coquard; 9010, Squires vs. Bowers; 8841, Rolfe vs. Sandemeier; 9043, Taylor vs. Johnson; 9048, Heinlein vs. Matzke; 9057, Davis vs. Gibbs; 9061, Ripley vs. Macomber; 9067, Travis vs. Hammond; 9068, New vs. Dean; 9070, Lavin vs. Ryan; 9073, Dempsey vs. Sewall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Philip Wilson, murder; 2, The People vs. John Kelly, burglary; 3, The People vs. John Smith, burglary; 4, The People vs. Patrick Keely, robbery; 5, The People vs. Frederick Stein, rape; 6, The People vs. Frederick Young, forgery; 7, The People vs. Thomas McCormack, felonious assault and battery; 8, The People vs. Frank Wilkens, grand larceny; 9, The People vs. Joseph Hyland, grand larceny; 10, The People vs. Rudolph Smith, grand larceny; 11, The People vs. Mary M. Leonard, grand larceny from the person.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.—Nos. 31, 38, 47, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 73, 74, 80, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 121, 123, 126, 128, 129, 127, 130, 132.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 68, 87, 92, 98, 103, 104, 105, 106, 106, 107, 109 to 113 inclusive.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, March 11—A. M.

The severe weather of last week partially depressed the general trade movements, and delayed the steamer arrivals from Europe. The Imports fell off very considerably from the previous week, and the sales of both Domestic and Foreign Goods were lighter. The Customs receipts into the Treasury were lighter from the same cause. The difference, however, will probably be made up this week, as the Imports now at sea and the demand for Goods for the interior are known to be large, and the prospects for the Spring Trade seldom so good as at present.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$687,700
Increase in Specie	[illegible]
Increase in other Legal Tenders	790,500
Decrease in Deposits	79,800
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]

	March 11, '71.	March 9, '72.	March 2, '72.
National Capital	$73,235,000	$71,795,000	$71,795,000
State Capital	13,385,000	15,370,000	15,370,000
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	295,252,294	281,342,400	282,030,100
Gold and Gold Notes	22,759,176	19,159,200	18,323,000
Other Legal Tenders	57,046,824	44,500,950	43,770,400
Deposits	229,924,584	210,393,000	210,472,800
Circulation	31,555,071	28,122,000	28,165,400
In Sub-Treasury	71,987,303	[illegible]	76,382,672

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	March 2, '72.	March 9, '72.	March 11, '71.
Deposits	$210,472,800	$210,393,000	$229,924,584
Circulation	28,165,400	28,122,000	31,555,071
Total	$238,638,200	$238,515,000	$261,479,655
Required 25 ⅌ct.	$59,659,550	$59,628,750	$65,369,913
Gold and Greenbacks	62,104,000	63,687,100	80,815,000
Excess	$2,444,450	$4,058,350	$15,425,187
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	5 ⅌ cent.

The Bank return strengthens the movement, as compared with last week, about $1,600,000 in the surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 ⅌ cent. There is a moderate gain in both Gold and Greenbacks, $832,600 in the former, and $790,500 in Greenbacks. The general line of Deposits shows a small decrease, $79,800, owing in part to the contraction of $687,700 in Loans. The Circulation falls off $43,400.

Money was close at 7 ⅌ cent. most of the week, and on Saturday the Stock Brokers, owing to the enormous speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares, the large advance in prices, and the frequent transfer of ownership, complained that their wants, in making up, were greater than their offerings of Money at the regular rate. The favorable turn in the Bank movement may render the market more comfortable this week. Further help to the Bank movement is looked for from the redemption of United States 5-20s, of 1862 this month, but to what extent is as yet quite uncertain, the Bonds coming in very slowly and four-fifths of them for Foreign account to be remitted for in Exchange or Gold. Already the Bankers have advanced their rate of Exchange to 109¾ ⅌ cent. for 60 day Bills on London in anticipation of this extra demand, and the revision falling off in the Cotton export. Only 40,000 bales went forward last week against 128,000 in the first week of March last year. The price of Gold, however, shows no inclination to advance, and speculation, of late, seems to have deserted the Gold Room for the more exciting arena of the Stock Exchange.

The import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $7,170,217, as against $8,309,446 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,383,985 against $4,460,129 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $396,753, against $654,584, same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,732,294. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 13,560.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,989,304	January	$35,637,174
August	30,583,510	Feb. 10	7,560,475
September	32,019,576	Feb. 17	7,317,329
October	27,039,266	Feb. 24	8,029,294
November	24,107,941	March 2	14,870,713
December	25,335,967	March 9	7,170,217
Total since July 1			$261,736,875
Against same date 1871			220,939,579
Increase since July 1			$40,797,296

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,869,653	January	$18,961,004
August	19,610,537	Feb. 7	5,305,173
September	20,862,302	Feb. 14	4,039,267
October	22,356,277	Feb. 21	4,060,130
November	19,232,587	Feb. 28	5,076,113
December	18,771,894	March 6	4,383,985
Total since July 1			$161,450,832
Against same time 1871			149,259,[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$12,191,[illegible]
Gold, March 9, 1872			110¼ ⅌ cent.
Gold, March 11, 1871			111¼ ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,383,655	Feb. 3	$64,389
August	2,701,287	Feb. 10	90,012
September	3,130,220	Feb. 17	184,738
October	2,080,601	Feb. 24	[illegible]
November	3,124,369	March 2	[illegible]
December	3,024,132	March 9	396,753
January	1,549,282		
Total since July 1			$25,843,414
Against same time 1871			51,462,185
Decrease since July 1			$25,618,771

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,123,211
August	17,548,[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	12,776,[illegible]	October	1,736,[illegible]
November	[illegible]	November	12,[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	2,237,[illegible]
January	13,626,[illegible]	January	15,194,[illegible]
February	14,940,[illegible]	February	2,052,[illegible]
March 2	1,301,[illegible]	March 2	2,167,[illegible]
March 9	2,732,294	March 9	656,031
Total 1872	$120,619,[illegible]	Total 1872	$61,455,[illegible]
Total 1871	101,597,[illegible]	Total 1871	65,647,[illegible]

The Cotton movement at all the ports for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71. Week.	Season.	1871-72. Week.	Season.
Receipts	136,[illegible]	3,051,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Exports	122,276	1,965,984	40,621	1,270,165
Stock on hand		651,[illegible]		480,[illegible]
Price low Mid.		14¾c.		22c.

CLOSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		March 11, 1871.
American Gold	110¼ @110¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¼ @112¼	112
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111¼ @111	111
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	108¾ @109¼	.....
Cen. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	102¾ @103¼	95¾
Union Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	91¼ @92¼	83
New-York Central	97¾ @99	96¼
New-York Central Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	111¼ @114¼ @113¾	112
North-west Common	78¾ @80 @78¾	80¾
North-west Preferred	[illegible]	88
Reading	114¼ @[illegible]	99
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾ @46 @45¾	46
St. Paul Common	57¾ @59	54¾
St. Paul Preferred	77¾ @79	76¾
Toledo and Wabash	75¾ @77 @76¾	64¾
Union Pacific	35¼ @36¾ @36¾	23¾
Erie	33¼ @37 @36¾	21
Western Telegraph	70 @70¾	46¾
Pacific Mail	61¼ @61¾ @60 @62¾	43¾
Lake Shore	92¼ @93¾ @92¾	98¾

In Stocks, Saturday, there was a fair measure of activity on the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares, and the last-named were generally very strong. There was a fresh upward turn in Pacific Mail in the Afternoon from 61@61½ to 62¼@62¾ ⅌ cent. It was stated on the Street that the latest of the bearish resorts to the Courts to depress the Stock was unsuccessful before Judge GILBERT. The additional fact was stated that the Court was not inclined to go into the case attempted to be made against the conduct of the Company, without an inquiry as to the character and good faith of the nominal plaintiff. There was a further rise to 94 ⅌ cent. in Canton Land Company, of Baltimore, the highest price ever known for the Stocks as at present divided. The Express stocks are also advancing on the increased Spring business of all the leading Companies. The New-York and Western Roads worked quietly through the First Board of the Exchange, the only marked exception being the continued active demand for Erie. The other Roads showed partial weakness until after the Bank Statement, when the general list manifested firmness, and closed as follows, as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds were dull, and Gold 110¼@110¼ ⅌ cent. In the South Carolina State Bonds there was a sudden rise of 4½ ⅌ cent. up to 36 ⅌ cent. for the January and July Bonds, on favorable legislation, looking to the full recognition of and future provision for the whole debt, at Columbia. The Consolidated Virginias also advanced to 58 ⅌ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109¼	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, May and Nov.	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	112¼	112
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99¼	99
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94¼	94
Reading	113¾	113¾
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	113¾
North-west Common	78¾	78¾
North-west Preferred	92¼	92¼
Pacific Mail	61¼	61¾
St. Paul Preferred	79	79¼
St. Paul Common	59	59
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾
Toledo and Wabash	76¾	76¾
Western Telegraph	70¾	70¾
Erie	37	36¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Lake Shore	93¾	92¾

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	113¾	5-20 coup., '65, n. i.	110¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	115¾	5-20 reg., '67	111¼
5-20 reg., '62	111	5-20 coup., '67	112
5-20 coup., '62	111¾	5-20 reg., '68	111
Call bonds, '72	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	112¾
5-20 reg., '64	111¼	10-40 reg.	107¾
5-20 coup., '64	111¾	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 reg., '65	111¼	5s coup., '81	109¼
5-20 coup., '65	112¼	6s Currency	114¾
5-20 reg., '65, n. i.	110¾		

The last prices of the Miscellaneous Shares are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	119	Mariposa Min. Co. pf.	[illegible]
Maryland Coal Co.	[illegible]	Adams Express	95¾
Canton Co. Bds.	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
Cons. Coal of Md.	[illegible]	American M. U. Ex.	72¼
West. Union Tel.	[illegible]	United States Ex.	70¾
Quick. Min. Co.	36¾	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	61¾

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the speculation in the Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks was feverish.

We are glad to learn that the success of the *Daily Financial Record* has encouraged Mr. ALMY to enlarge his paper to make room for a greater variety of reading matter outside of the Wall-street and Stock Exchange reports, and spirit of the morning Press on financial points, which have hitherto given it peculiar interest to Bankers and Brokers.

Capt. W. H. SWIFT and his co-trustees to the Hamilton and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage advertise to pay off $50,000 of the Bonds to holders submitting, under seal, the best terms for the trust, by March 20, at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street. See Advertisement.

The Legislature of Alabama has established a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the entire State Debt, indorsements included, and pledged a special Sinking Fund tax of five mills per annum on the dollar. This is worthy of a State that up to the recent difficulties with the Alabama and Chattanooga Bonds never faltered in her obligations to the public creditors. We understand the present Act to settle the validity of the Alabama and Chattanooga Bonds with the exception of $500,000, about which there is some technical or legal difficulty between the State and the Railroad, but which Bonds have passed into third hands for advances *made on the faith of the State.* We hope this trouble will soon be removed so as to give the State a clear record.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

☞ WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Bonds delivered by express, charges paid.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.
HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad, (which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,)* upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ SEVEN-THIRTY GOLD BONDS.
The calling in by the Treasury of $40,000,000 additional 5-20s, which was commenced on the 7th inst., naturally leads to an increased demand for other investment securities, prominent among which are the NORTHERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. To these we direct the attention of investors as being a first-class security, both in the value of the property on which the bonds are based, and the large return of income derived from the investment, which is over thirty per cent. larger than can be earned on an equal amount invested in 5-20s. The basis of the land grant which secures the NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 BONDS is a strong feature, as it gives to the bondholders a mortgage on valuable lands that are worth double the amount of bonds issued, makes this loan one of the safest and most profitable of any now offered to investors. Present price of the Bonds, Par and interest in Currency. JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.
☞ THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] inst., through Messrs. VAN SCHAICK & CO., at the first regular session of the New-York Stock Exchange, 15,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Company, being part of the [illegible] shares authorized to be issued, by the Directors, at their meeting held Feb. 13, 1872, in lots of 100 shares or over.
By order of H. N. SMITH,
President.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 9.—FLOUR quiet; Extra Spring, $6 25@6 75. WHEAT firm and steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 23¼@$1 23½. CORN quiet, but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 37¼c. OATS—No. 2 quiet at 30½c.@30¾c. RYE dull and easier; No. 2 at 70c. BARLEY unchanged and quiet. PROVISIONS dull and declining. Mess PORK, $12 32½@$12 70. LARD easier at 8¼c.@8½c. HAMS, in pickle, 7¼c.@9¼c. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 4¼c. Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.@6¾c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $5@$5 12½. HIGHWINES quiet at 89c. LIVE HOGS dull at $4 25@$4 65. CATTLE firm at $3 75@$6 60. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet; low grades weak. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 40; No. 3 Fall in demand at $1 72. CORN firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c.@41c. OATS firm at 36½c.@37c. BARLEY—No buyers. RYE firmer; No. 2 at 75¼c.@76c. WHISKY unchanged at 86½c. Mess PORK firmer at $12 87½@$12 75, the latter on orders. Dry-salted MEATS flat. BACON weak; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, deliverable in weekly lots during this month, at 5¼c.@7½c. LARD dull and drooping; 8¼c. offered, 8¾c. asked; at noon sold at 8¼c. HOGS quiet at $4@$4 60. CATTLE firm at $2@$5 for Common; $5 50@$6 25 for Choice to Fancy. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—FLOUR steady at $7 20@$7 50. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 55@$1 60; choice, $1 61@$1 62. CORN steady at 45c.@46c. RYE in fair demand and firm at 82c.@84c. OATS quiet and weak at 38c.@42c. BARLEY steady at 70c.@80c. BUTTER steady at 26c.@28c. Mess PORK dull and unchanged at $12 50. LARD steady. Steam was sold at 8¾c.; choice Country Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c. offered, seller May. BACON steady; Shoulders, 5½c.; Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $4 30@$4 60. WHISKY in fair demand, but lower, at 86c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 9.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 57; choice White Canada, $1 85. CORN dull; sales, 1,300 bushels at 73c. on the track, offered at the close at 71c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 89c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 49c.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—TOBACCO very strong, and stiffer for all grades; sales, 146 hhds. BAGGING firm at 16¼c.@17c. FLOUR—Extra Family, $7 50. GRAIN quiet but firm. CORN, 45c.@48c. OATS, 45c. BARLEY, 75c.@80c. RYE, from store, 85c. PROVISIONS firmer but not quotably higher, nominally unchanged. BACON—Shoulders, 6c.; Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. BULK MEATS in fair demand; Shoulders, 5c.; Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c. Mess PORK, $13. WHISKY quiet at 84c.

TOLEDO, March 9.—FLOUR unchanged and dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Extra White Michigan at $1 67; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 64; Amber Michigan, $1 56; No. 1 Red, $1 62; No. 2 White, $1 55. CORN dull; High Mixed, 52c.; Low Mixed, 49½c. OATS unchanged and dull; No. 1 at 41½c.; No. 2 at 40c.; Michigan, 40c. CLOVER-SEED, $5 for Ohio. Dressed HOGS, $5 40. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 22¼c.; net receipts, 2,329 bales; gross, 3,224 bales; exports, to Bremen, 1,562 bales; to Barcelona, 340 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 207,784 bales. CORN, OATS, BRAN and HAY—None here. Mess PORK, $14 25. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c. LARD firm; Tierce, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Keg, 10¼c.@10½c. COFFEE quiet at 20c.@21½c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 120½; Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼c. premium. GOLD, 110¼.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—FLOUR unchanged and dull; Double Extra Spring, $6 50. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at $1 30; No. 2 at $1 24¼. OATS dull and lower; No. 2 at 31c. CORN in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 37½c. RYE steady; No. 1 at 71c. BARLEY steady; No. 1 Fall, 65c. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $12. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—Rail SHIPMENTS—None. FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT dull, but firm; sales of 1,000 bushels Duluth Spring at $1 42. CORN dull at 57c.@57½c. for Western on track. OATS neglected; nominally 46c. for Western. RYE inactive; asking 90c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. SEEDS very quiet, and unchanged. PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 9¼c. HIGHWINES nominal and scarce.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT dull and inactive; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 60@$1 62; No. 2 at $1 56@$1 62. CORN quiet; held at 51c. OATS dull at 41c. PETROLEUM—Refined unsettled and but little doing; in car-lots, 21½c.@21¾c.; in small lots, 22½c.@23c.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—COTTON firm; in fair demand; offering light; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 692 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,178 bales; coastwise, 407 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 52,560 bales.

ALBANY, March 9.—WHEAT steady; sales of one car State Diehl at $1 80. RYE quiet and dull. CORN steady, with improved demand; sales of 3 cars No. 1 high mixed Western at 71c. BARLEY unchanged. OATS dull; nothing done.

DETROIT, March 9.—WHEAT dull and a shade lower; Extra, $1 63; White No. 1 at $1 57½c. CORN steady at 53c. OATS in good demand; Mixed, 39c. CLOVER-SEED weak at $5 50.

GALVESTON, March 9.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 1,645 bales; exports, to the Continent, 339 bales; coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 40,493 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 9.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 76½c. RESIN—No sales. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $4 40 for Hard, $5 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 75.

MOBILE, March 9.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 1,085 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 51,071 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 504 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 25,035 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 276 bales; sales, 300 bales.

The Pacific Mail Stock—Injunction—Hearing Before Judge Gilbert in the Kings County Supreme Court.

As previously announced in the TIMES, an *ex parte* injunction was obtained from Judge GILBERT, in the Kings County Supreme Court, on Tuesday last, restraining the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company from speculating in their own stock, but it was vacated on the same evening. The next day LUTHER C. CHALLIS obtained an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made returnable yesterday. The parties in interest appeared before Judge GILBERT at the hour named, and Mr. PRYOR submitted the papers for the plaintiff. The complaint shows that the plaintiff sues in behalf of himself and all the other stockholders in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that he is the owner of 400 shares of its capital stock; that prior to Nov. 15, 1871, a surplus fund of over $3,000,000, the property of said Company, had been accumulated, and had been invested in Government securities, so as to be exempt from hazard of loss and ready to meet any emergency; that after said Company came under the control of the defendants they withdrew said fund, and are now using it in speculations in stocks and otherwise, wherefore plaintiff demands judgment. First—That the defendants be restrained and enjoined from loaning said surplus or reserve fund, or any part thereof, and from using, employing, or expending it otherwise than in the prosecution of the legal and legitimate business of said Company. Second—That the defendants be directed and compelled to call in and collect any and all of said fund that may be out on loan, or otherwise employed or invested contrary to law; and, Third—for such order and further relief as to the Court may seem just.

Judge NEILSON, in reply, read the affidavit of A. B. STOCKWELL, the President of the Company, to the effect that 400 shares of the stock was on the 2d and 4th of March transferred to the name of the plaintiff for the purpose of bringing this action, and that he is not the real owner of the stock, and shows that the surplus fund of $3,000,000 had been accumulated and invested in United States bonds, and that there is $800,000 in cash on hand.

The defendants asked for a reference to investigate Mr. CHALLIS' character, and an injunction to restrain him meanwhile.

Judge GILBERT denied the injunction, but allowed the reference. The matter stands adjourned until March 20.

A Loyal Virginian's Bequest to His Daughter.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.

During the last week the last will and testament of an old citizen of Richmond was admitted to record in the Chancery Court of this city. In it occurs the following passages, which are surely a curiosity in will literature:

"To my daughter ——, who has done so much to alienate my affections, but who I still deeply and tenderly love, I give as an evidence of the beauties of her doctrines of secession and rebellion, doctrines and aims which have reduced me from affluence to beggary, and as she yet thinks, perhaps, that 'The Lost Cause' will be regained, she may think my bequest as valuable, more so, possibly, than the same amount given in Yankee securities, I give her the following, viz: $8 Confederate bonds of K., F. & Co., $25,000; 15 servants emancipated by secession, $10,000; insurance and bank stock, $15,000; all my claims against the so-called Confederate Government, for the wanton, cruel, and wicked destruction of my property on the 3d of April, 1865, $300,000. I could continue the list to the extent of more than half a million of dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effect of secession has been, but for which I could have left my children a handsome competency."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Oil, bbls.	145
Beeswax, pkgs.	1	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	1,533	Pork, pkgs.	119
Cotton-seed, bags	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	734	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,482
Flour, bbls.	7,898	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	7,000	Lard, pkgs.	2,229
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	4,200	Stearine, pkgs.	71
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	511	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	800	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Potash, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	724	Skins, bales	79
Hemp, bales	157	Silver Ore, sacks	[illegible]
Hops, bales	31	Spelter, pcs.	213
Hides, No.	3,118	Tea, half chests	1,800
Hides, bales	257	Tobacco, hhds.	223
Leather, sides	4,540	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	128
Moss, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	135
Oil, red, bbls.	50	Wool, bales	90

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Bristol*, for Liverpool—314 tcs. Lard, 1,459 boxes Bacon, 1 Diamond Bracelet, 750 bales Cotton, 10 boxes Extract Wood, 40 pks. Ham, 89 bbls. Tongues, 40 pks. Hocks, 475 boxes Meat, 487 bags Clover-seed, 1,322 boxes Cheese, 7,000 tcs. Beef, 4 pks. Dusters, 75 bbls. Oysters, 30 cases Machinery, 10 pks. Bladders, 4 cases manufactured Iron.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—1,300 bushels Peas, 1,080 boxes Bacon, 120 tcs. Beef, 10 bbls. Pork, 8 pks. Tongues, 488 tcs. Lard, 20 boxes Flavine, 10,000 bushels Corn, 100 bbls. Resin, 60 bbls. Lard-oil, 700 bags Oil-cake, 103 cases Sewing-machines, 20 pks. Lard, 20 pks. Stearine, 3,600 Staves, 156 cases Mowers.

By the steamer *Sidonian*, for Glasgow—320 bags Clover-seed, 962 boxes Bacon, 379 tcs. Lard, 130 bbls. Pork, 100 tcs. Beef, 105 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Lard-oil, 19,800 bushels Corn, 60 bbls. Oil, 470 bags Oil-cake, 4,800 Staves, 107 cases Mowers.

By the steamer *Washington*, for Havre—9 bales Furs and Skins, 346 Oars, 8 pks. Butter, 32 cases Can Goods, 109 cases Sewing-machines, 30 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 3,120 lbs. Ham, 25 cases Silk-worm Eggs, 1 case Silks, 142 hhds. Tallow, 110 logs Cedar, 138,175 lbs. Lard, 22 bbls. Potash, 500 boxes Bacon, 125 boxes Ham, 300 tcs. Lard, 707 bbls. Pork, 60 boxes Bellies, 20 cases Shoulders.

By the bark *Columbia*, for Bremen—303 cases Tobacco, 47 hhds. Tobacco, 1,100 boxes Extract Logwood, 797 boxes Bacon, 2,670 tcs. Lard, 91 pks. Handles, 747 bbls. Resin, 1 Corpse.

By the steamer *Bremen*, for Bremen—20 bales Hog-hair, 2 cases Forks, 798 cases Tobacco, 124 hhds. Tobacco, 67 bales Furs, 7,973 bushels Corn, 100 tcs. Beef, 40 bbls. Wheels, 200 boxes Bacon, 750 bags Clover-seed, 3 casks Pork, 7 casks Guts, 5,574 bushels Rye, 30 bales Cotton, 434 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 10 boxes Essential Oil, 121 cases Machinery, 2 cases Spokes.

By the bark *Mangerton*, for Rotterdam—403 tcs. Lard, 65 pks. Lard, 3,300 Staves, 5 pks. Wax, 205 pks. Tallow, 1,220 Oars, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, 6 bbls. Ashes, 8,545 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Thorvaldsen*, for Stockholm—1,303 boxes Bacon, 30 bbls. Resin, 150 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark *Courser*, for Tarragona—105,500 Staves.

By the schooner *Nellie Bowers*, for Havana—400 tons Stone.

By the bark *Gabler*, for St. Croix—225 pks. Corn-meal, 40 bbls. Pork, 10 hhds. Beef, 1 bbl. Pitch, 1 bbl. Tar, 50 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Onions, 10 boxes Petroleum, 2,519 lbs. Ham, 12 casks Fish.

By the brig *Isabel*, for Cienfuegos—2,448 lbs. Butter, 225 lbs. Cheese, 7 cases Leather, 3,103 lbs. Ham, 1,997 Shooks and Heads, 100 bbls. Beef, 20 bbls. Tar, 20 coils Rope, 20 bales Oakum, 8 pks. Chimneys, 7 casks Crucibles, 7,000 Hoops, 35 tons Coal.

By the brig *Edith*, for Mayaguez—100 boxes Furniture, 8 boxes Looking-glasses, 2 boxes Hardware, 5 pks. Glassware, 5 pks. Doors, 2,000 feet Boards, 24 pks. Iron Pipes, 25 bbls. Onions, 125 bbls. Potatoes.

COFFEE—Has been quoted nominally unchanged, but has been without movement of importance.

COTTON—For early delivery there has been a limited call noted at about previous prices; sales 1,514 bales, including 641 bales to shippers, 300 bales to spinners, 53 bales to speculators and 400 bales in transit. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, and with lighter offerings prices have been quoted up ¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales 11,000 bales, 3,900 bales last evening and 7,100 bales today, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, [illegible] ... [illegible]

The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	20¼	20¼
Good Ordinary	21	21¼	21½	21½
Low Middling	22	22¼	22½	22½
Middling	22¾	23	23¼	23¼
Good Middling	23¾	23¾	24	24

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very slow of sale at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 35; inferior to good Extra State, $6 50@$6 80; good to fancy at $6 90@$7 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 80; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour continues dull but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $6 40@$8 50 for ordinary to very good, and $8 60@$10 for good to very choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour rules quiet at $6 40@$8 75 for Extra. Rye Flour continues in limited request since our last at $4 10@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Corn-meal has been very quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for White and Yellow Western; [illegible] for Yellow, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine; sales, 225 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been rather more call for prime samples of Spring and Winter Wheat, particularly for lots in store, but the bids have been decidedly unsatisfactory to holders, and the actual dealings have been quite limited. A boat-load of fair ordinary White Genesee, and another of prime do., Milwaukee Spring, in store, have been reported sold, since our last, for milling, on private terms. There were bids reported of $1 60, in store, and $1 62, afloat, for prime No. 2 Chicago, but no business reported, sellers refusing these offers. No. 1 Milwaukee Spring was quoted at about $1 58@$1 62, in store, but holders were claiming higher rates for choice samples. For choice Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat sellers were asking $1 70 and $1 75, in store, ⅌ bushel, which rates were much above the views of purchasers, whose bids were 5c.@6c. a bushel under these figures. Choice White Wheat was scarce, and held with confidence. Small lots of Red Jersey and Pennsylvania were placed at $1 67@$1 68½ ⅌ bushel....Corn has been in less confident request, and weaker as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for New, in lots, chiefly at 68c.@69½c. for good to prime samples, delivered; 70c.@71c. for Yellow and White Western; 69c.@70½c. for Yellow Southern ⅌ bushel....Rye has been quiet at about previous quotations....Barley has been in fair request, with sales reported since our last of 16,500 bushels at $1 05@$1 09 for Canada, Upper Lake, in store; 96c. for Western, and 76c.@78c. for two-rowed State....Nothing really new in Barley-malt....Oats have been in very good demand, particularly Mixed Western, in store, at firmer and buoyant prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 76,500 bushels at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 53c.@53½c. for Mixed Western, in store, and 55c.@58c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ bushel.

HIDES—The light offerings and very firm views of holders have checked business, though the demand has been good. The week's receipts have been 20,559 Hides, all from domestic ports; sales, 27,000 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., [illegible] ... [illegible]

LEATHER—A free sale has been noted for Hemlock tannages, at strong and buoyant prices. A good inquiry prevails for Union Crop, at firm prices. There has been a fair call for Rough Leather, which has been quite scarce. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible] ... currency.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, with sales reported of only 176 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 65c.@75c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate request, on the basis of $4 20@$4 40 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, 2,500 bbls. on private terms....Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet at 83½c.@84c. for merchantable; sales, 60 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Though held with confidence, has been devoid of animation....Refined has been quoted here at 23½c. for early delivery, without sales of moment....At Philadelphia the current quotation for prompt delivery was 22½c.@23c., and for the last half of the month, 23½c....Refined, in cases, continues very quiet at 27½c.@28½c. here....A sale of some 6,000 cases at Philadelphia was reported at 27c. ⅌ gallon....Crude has been rated at 12½c. ⅌ gallon.... Shipping Crude at 17c.@17¾c....Naphtha nominal at 10½c.@11c....From the Creek the advices are of a strong though not active market, with Upper Road deliveries quoted at $3 [illegible], and Lower Road at $3 [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with a fair show of confidence, but has been in very slack request for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., chiefly at $13 87 for new Mess and $12 for [illegible] Mess ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate, and sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., new Western Mess, including 250 bbls., seller March, at $13 90; 500 bbls. seller June, at $14 20; and 1,000 bbls., seller June, at $14 30, ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at [illegible] for City, and [illegible] for Western. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been inactive at [illegible] for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales since our last include [illegible] Pickled Hams [illegible]; and [illegible] Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, on private terms....Bacon has been quite dull with sales reported of only 60 boxes Long Clear at 7½c.@7¾c., and 50 boxes Short Rib at 7c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been offered with comparative freedom, and has been rather less firm at 9c. [illegible], on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported of 1,400 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime Western Steam; 9¾c.@10c. for Kettle-rendered; 9c.@9¼c. for good to prime City; 9¼c.@9½c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been less active, with sales reported of 1,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller March, at 9¼c.; 250 tcs. seller April, at 9½c., and 500 tcs. seller June, at 9¾c. Also, 250 tcs., prompt delivery at Chicago, at 8¾c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been in fair demand at from $7 50@$8 50 for Mess, and $9@$10 for Extra Mess, the latter for a very choice brand; sales, 160 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet at from $15@$18 for new Prime Mess, and $15@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$25 for City Extra do. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $32@$35 as the extremes.

SEED—Clover has been very quiet and somewhat depressed; 150 bags prime Indian changed hands at 10c.; fair Ohio quoted at 9½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds dull.

SKINS—A fair inquiry prevails for Deer, and sales have been reported of 10,000 lbs. Central American and 3,000 lbs. Southern and Texas. We quote: Honduras Deer, 52½c.@55c.; Guatemala, 50c.@52c.; Chagres, 37½c.@50c.; Campeachy, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; San Juan, 45c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 45c.; Angostura, 35c.@40c.; Para, 30c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@50c. currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have been firm and in good request, with sales reported of 100 bales Mexican, 130 bales Payta, 24 bales Calcutta and 7 bales Bogota. Receipts have been 84 bales Calcutta. We quote: Tampico Goat, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 51c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 49c.; Curacoa, 50c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 35c.@38c.; Madras, each, 52c.@60c.; Patna, 40c.@45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 95c.@$1; East India Tanned Sheep, 72c.@75c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly on lighter offerings, but have been quiet on the basis of 9¾c. for fair and 9c. for good Refining; sales were reported of only 336 boxes Centrifugal at 9½c.@10c., and 50 boxes No. 12 Clayed Havana at 9½c. ⅌ lb. Nothing really new in Refined.

TALLOW, &c.—A moderate call prevails for prime stock at uniform rates. Sales, 104,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9¼c., chiefly at 9¼c., for strictly prime. Other kinds of stock unchanged.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at 9[illegible]c., with sales reported, since our last, of 250 bbls., in lots, closing in favor of purchasers.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the line of berth freights have been quite moderate since our last, with the chief offerings of Cotton, Provisions and Grain, at about former figures, though Grain rates were quoted stronger as a rule. In the way of charters, a rather better inquiry was noted for vessels for the Grain trade, with some call for Petroleum vessels, and for vessels for general cargo, but the bids were generally unsatisfactory to owners, and negotiations were progressing slowly. Vessels for the Sugar and Molasses trade were in fair request....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last include, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at [illegible] ⅌ lb., 750 bushels Peas at 6d. ⅌ bushel, 1,500 pks. Provisions at 32s. 6d.; and, by sail, 7,800 bushels Grain at 5d.@6½d., for Corn and Wheat, ⅌ bushel; 100 tcs. Lard, and 50 tons Heavy Goods at 18s. 9d. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon, on private terms....For Bristol, 7,500 bushels Corn at 5d. per bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 15,000 bushels Corn at 5½d.; room for 7,800 bushels do., relet same rate, and 100 tons Lard-oil at 30s....For Falmouth and orders, a Spanish brig, 308 tons, reported from Laguna, with 2,000 boxes Sugar at 31s 3d.; and a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, reported with 2,450 boxes do., from Havana, at 40s....For Cork and orders, a British ship, 771 tons, reported with Cedar and Dye-woods, from a Mexican port, and a Dutch bark, 607 tons, same cargo and voyage, on private terms....For the United Kingdom or Continent, an American ship, 1,195 tons, reported with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Antwerp, 500 boxes Bacon at 25s. ⅌ ton....For Smyrna, a Norwegian brig, 162 tons, with about 6,500 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 30c. ⅌ case.... For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 192 tons, reported with 2,000 boxes Sugar, from Havana, at 52s. 6d....For Sagua, two brigs, 400 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia and back, on the basis of 50c....For the south side of Cuba, a brig, 3,000 bbls. capacity, reported from Norfolk and back to a port north of Hatteras, at $25 and $4....For Caibarien, a schooner, 300 hhds. capacity, reported from Philadelphia and back, at $5 50....For Porto Rico, a brig, 2,800 bbls. capacity, reported from Philadelphia and back, to a port north of Hatteras, at 40c., and $5 62½.... For Newcastle, New South Wales, an American ship, 1,100 tons, reported from San Francisco and back, with Coal, at $9, and another, 1,150 tons, same voyage, on private terms....For Callao, a British ship, [illegible] tons, from San Francisco, at $13; and an American ship, 1,020 tons, with do., from Burrard Inlet, on private terms....For Valparaiso, a British ship, 1,535 tons, with Lumber, from Puget's Sound, at $14 gold....For ports north of Hatteras, an American brig, 270 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Cardenas, at $5 50 and $3 75; another, 476 tons, with Molasses, reported from Matanzas, at $3 50; another, 404 tons, reported from Sagua, with Sugar, at $5 62½; an American schooner, 180 tons, reported from do., with Molasses, at $3 67½.... For New-York direct, an American brig, 449 tons, reported, with Sugar, from Caibarien, at $5 50; an American bark, 716 tons, with do., from Havana, at $4 37½; a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, reported from Havana with Sugar, in hhds. and boxes, at $4 25 and $1; another, with 22,000 boxes Sugar on private terms, and a schooner, with 180,000 feet Lumber from Union Island, at $11.... For New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, an American bark, 548 tons, reported from Cardenas, with Sugar and Molasses, at $5 50 and $3 75....For Philadelphia, an American brig, 329 tons, reported from Matanzas, with Molasses, at $3 50....For Baltimore, an American brig, 425 tons, with Sugar, from Sagua, at $5 50....For Portland, a British brig, 277 tons, with Sugar, from Sagua, at $5 50....For Boston, a British brig, 308 tons, from Havana, with Sugar, at $4 50.

PERSONAL.

AN OLD LADY MISSING.
MRS. ANN or HANNAH HOGAN, about seventy years of age, a little out of her mind, left her home, No. 55 Macdougal-st., on Friday, March 1, and has not since been seen.

Had on black alpaca dress, black velvet bonnet, black water-proof cloak; has fine eyes, gray hair, prominent features, and has only teeth on upper jaw; height about five feet eight inches.

Send information to Inspector DILKS, Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

GROCERIES, &C.

1841. S. DAVIS, JR.'S 1841.
CELEBRATED "DIAMOND"
HAMS.
CINCINNATI.

This old reliable brand is now in its thirty-first year. It has given satisfaction for the evenness and richness of its curing. Its patrons are to be found in all parts of our country, nor is it unknown in the Canadas, England, and France.

In 1850 the first premium, a silver medal, was awarded by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture "for Ham cured in 1849"—four years old! They are good, old or new. This season's cure is considered very superior. Sold by
PARK & TILFORD and
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED—WM. A. GUEST & CO. HAVE removed their business to No. 17 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

AT RIDLEY'S & SON'S,
GRAND-ST., CORNER ALLEN.
Wanted, Experienced Milliners.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON'S,
GRAND-ST., CORNER ALLEN.
WANTED, FIFTY FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON'S,
GRAND-ST., CORNER ALLEN-ST.
Wanted EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES (speaking German and English) for
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
CORSETS, UNDER-GARMENTS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
STRAW HATS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS.

WANTED—A FIRST COACHMAN; A SINGLE man, fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's establishment; must have first-class reference as to capability, sobriety, &c.; none others need apply. Address, stating reference, &c., G. G., Station D.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, H. B. HALLOCK, No. 12 Spruce-st.; applications in person not attended to.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE State of New-York with a new, novel, useful and profitable article, that sells at sight. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. 6, one flight. J. T. LIVSEY, General Agent.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A good cook, to assist with washing and ironing; good reference required. Call for two days at No. 34 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid in a small family; must be willing and competent to assist in fine ironing. Apply, with references, between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 6 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., a number of well recommended servants to all situations now vacant, both Protestant and Catholic, of all nations, for all capacities; also, coachmen, gardeners and waiters.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress and lady's-maid; only those having good City reference need apply on Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 27 West 20th-st.

ALL GIRLS WANTING PLACES CALL immediately, PELTON & CO., No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts. (formerly with Bedell), [illegible] girls who cannot remain in the office with [illegible] no fee.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, who can come well recommended and will go to the country. Apply at No. 2 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON A WAX thread sewing-machine, accustomed to harness work. Apply at Nos. 21 and 23 Spring-st.

COAL.

BEST LEHIGH AND SCRANTON MOUNTAIN COAL—Stove, Egg and Furnace, $6; Nut, $5 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Orders by post filled promptly.
THOS. STOKES,
Corner 33d-st. and 10th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands meat, soups, game, pastry, boning, larding, and side dishes of all kinds; private or public, City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and to take care of children, or as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing, or to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAREFUL young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fancy and fluting; will go to private or public; has two years and six months' reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as nurse for an invalid, or to do chamber-work and sewing; a quiet home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at Halley's ice-cream saloon, No. 1,271 Broadway, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; the best City reference. Call or address No. 345 West 27th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several years' City reference. Apply at No. 340 6th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; very respectable; can take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; experienced nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work, &c.; good references. Call at 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A very respectable North of Ireland Protestant woman, and very good cook; meats, games, soups, pastry, creams; good baker, &c. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS.
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as seamstress; is a good family seamstress; can do light chamber-work; has nearly two years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 346 6th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 381 4TH-av., situations for a large number of American, English, Irish and other waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, housekeepers, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box 101 *Times* Office.

A. PELTON & Co., NO. 645 6TH-AV., between 37th and 38th sts. (formerly with Bedell), have a number of servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also coachmen, waiters, &c.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a very respectable woman, and a good family cook; will assist in washing; meats, pastry; good baker, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook; will assist at washing; understands the care of milk and butter, and also a good baker; country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 381 4th-av.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in want of servant girls for City or country should call at No. 135 West 11th-st. Two hundred first-class girls constantly on hand; established twenty-five years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as nurse and light chamber-work, or sewing and chamber-work, in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 381 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist in washing and ironing; seven years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; first-class fluter; best reference. Apply at No. 246 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman as head cook for a small hotel or a first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS
CAN BE SUITED IMMEDIATELY WITH First-rate help for any capacity at WALKER'S, No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and plain seamstress; an expert operator; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 East 25th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS AND professional applicants, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 310 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has good reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, to go out by the day washing and ironing. Apply at No. 423 East 14th-st. Room 16.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, some gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; is a first-class hand on laces, French fluting and puffing, or shirt polishing, $1 per dozen. Call or address No. 300 7th-av., corner 28d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 12 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED.

A situation as first-class coachman or coachman and groom by a single man of experience; best reference as to capability; a re-engagement by April 1. Address M. F., Box No. 327 Post-office, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages; thoroughly good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City references. Address C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; has three years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Frenchman, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as waiter or groom in a private family; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. WILSON, No. 404 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITuation as a waiter in a private family; understands his business; best of City reference. Call or address No. 152 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; single and a Protestant; first-class City reference. Address COACHMAN, 34 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFIcient colored man, a situation as head or second cook; unexceptionable references as to competency. Address LEWIS RICHSHARD, No. 120 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, steady man; is a good groom and steady driver; has good City reference. Call or address JOHN, No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad wishes to obtain a situation for his gardener, who has had charge of his place for three years; thoroughly understands graperies, flowers, vegetables, &c. Address E. D., 208 Broadway, Room C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant Englishman; would take charge of a farm; understands his business; first-class references. Address J. J., care of J. White, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; hot and cold graperies, stove and greenhouse, laying out of grounds. Address M. N., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; understands hot and cold graperies, stove and green-house, laying out of grounds, &c. Apply to H. D., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A GARDENer's situation; understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Address C. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

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A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

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LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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E. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
ENGLISH BEER-PUMP, BAR-COUNter, saloon fixtures, range, kitchen utensils, &c., chairs, tables, &c., oyster-counter, &c. MONDAY, 11 o'clock. Corner Cortlandt and Greenwich sts. [illegible]

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECOMBE—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 11, at 11½ o'clock, within the store, [illegible] boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Roberto il Diavolo (Italian Opera)—Miss Christine Nilsson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. Wm. Creswick.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—La Belle Sauvage—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Witches of New-York—Mr. Robert W. Aiken.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public reposes in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Of all the pleasures of this world, that of being an Erie lawyer would seem to be the most delusive. Here is Mr. Shearman, of the well-known firm of Field & Shearman, who testifies that he never got a favorable decision from Judge Barnard for Erie yet; that he did not like to bring cases before Judge Barnard for decision; and that he had even brought a case to Elmira to avoid bringing it before Judge Barnard. This shows that the fame of Field & Shearman as champions of Erie in the First Judicial District was an illusion. Perhaps Barnard's prejudice against Shearman, as the author of the unkind article on the Judge's morals in the *North American Review*, may have interfered with the interests of Erie. Is it possible that Jay Gould has been taken in by this pretentious law firm?

It is a curious fact that members of the Legislature are never bribed. They may be interested in contracts controlled by persons seeking legislation, but we have the authority of Mr. Greeley for the assertion that this is only "a shrewd business operation." Or they may take sums of one thousand dollars or so for getting persons extraordinary opportunities for defrauding merchants, but if we understand the testimony of Mr. Walker R. Parker, this, in the opinion of Hon. Jas. W. Husted—an expert—comes under the head of legal services. But there is no bribing!

The persistent efforts of the Democrats to persuade the people that they are the sole trustworthy guardians of the public interests, are failing precisely where the people have the best opportunities of judging their pretensions. The local elections throughout the State show steady and general Republican gains. In addition to the counties already referred to, Livingston, Madison and Ulster are to be counted. The vote of these and other counties betrays neither indifference nor estrangement.

The Erie lobby will work like beavers this week. The Erie bills have been made the special order for Wednesday in the Senate, and for Thursday in the House. Gould and his captains go up today or to-morrow. But the Legislature must remember one plain, undisputed fact: The bill reported by the Committees to the two Houses is the simplest possible measure for taking the Erie Road out of the hands of swindlers and putting it into the hands of its lawful owners. No bill is more likely than this, which the Committees have carefully considered, to achieve this end; and any substitutes or amendments which do not operate directly and solely to this end are tricks, which are sure of detection, and which it will be certain disgrace to father or help.

New-Hampshire.

The campaign in New-Hampshire is a very striking illustration of the position of parties in the country. It is a struggle between the Republican Party and a combination of all the hostile or indifferent elements that can be allied against it. The New-Hampshire Republicans are not called upon to meet the Democrats only, whom they would have no reason to shun in a fair field; but these are reinforced by the "Assistant Democrats," or Labor Reform leaders, who have organized to draw off from the Republican candidate all the Republican laboring men who will not support a Democrat pure and simple; to these again must be added the Prohibitionists, who have selected the present as a fit time to make a diversion practically for the Democrats who have no sympathy whatever with their views; and last, as well as least, are the Republicans who have been affected by the attempts of Messrs. Schurz and Tipton to involve the Administration in suspicion of corruption.

To all this motley array, the Republicans oppose the solid mass of those who believe that the party has served the country well, and continues to deserve its confidence. The result is that the success of the Republican ticket in New-Hampshire would be regarded with satisfaction by a large majority of the people of the country. It represents, in the contest of to-morrow, and in the limited field which the struggle occupies, the sentiment of the country. But what and whom does the opposition to the Republican ticket represent? It is impossible to say. So utterly without unity of purpose are the factions contending against it that they are not even agreed as to whether a victory is wholly desirable. Discreet Democrats, who know how dangerous are the substantial elements of their party, and how completely it is under the control of those elements when they choose to assert themselves, seriously doubt whether a defeat of the Republicans in New-Hampshire would not make it impossible to play, even respectably, that game of deceit on which hinge all their hopes of again tasting of the flesh-pots of Washington. Nothing is more certain than that even a slight and partial advantage in New-Hampshire will be followed by a bitter quarrel in the Democratic ranks. One section will insist that the victory showed that the party—with all its rooted tendencies, opposed to the settlement of the financial and political questions of the war—was still strong; that hatred of the negro and treachery to the creditors of the nation were popular; and that the mire of corruption in which the Democracy is hopelessly involved, had not given any displeasure to the people. The other side, composed of far more clear-sighted, but of far fewer Democrats, would claim that the result was due to the ingenious cloaking of the real character of the party, and to the liberal alliances entered into with every form of discontent among the Republicans. Whichever view might be correct, as far as New-Hampshire was concerned, the arguments of both alike would reveal the rottenness of an organization, the condition of which permitted such a dispute.

We have no doubt that considerations of this character will have their weight with the people of New-Hampshire, and that they will leave no room for doubt as to the significance of their vote. If the well-matured and desperate schemes of fraud concocted by the Democrats are, as we believe they will be, successfully met by the efforts of the Republican managers, the State will give the key-note to the Presidential canvass.

Erie Affairs.

It is a poor compliment to the intelligence and common honesty of the southern tier of counties, through which the Erie Road passes, to assume, as some of our contemporaries do, that their representatives at Albany may possibly interpose their votes to shield the robbers of the road from condign punishment. The honest masses of the southern counties know and doubtless feel that it must be through the conviction and disgrace of Jay Gould and his guilty confederates, that their just pride in this great property can ever again be awakened.

The talk of foreign influence to the prejudice of the road, or of the counties through which it runs, is a shallow and miserable pretext to divert attention from the real issue now before the Legislature, which is plainly between an outraged public sentiment and the road on the one hand, and the robbers of the road and its stockholders on the other. The influences at work to bring the wrong-doers to judgment are the promptings of no alien, or hostile, or unfriendly interest to the Erie property. They spring from the common instinct of the whole commercial world against the downright robbery, to the extent of tens of millions of dollars, of the exchequer of this great corporation. They are seconded by the sentiment of common honesty and State pride of the masses of the people of New-York, because of the scandal which these persistent robberies, for four years past, have brought upon the judiciary, and legislation, and commercial honor of the first Commonwealth in the American Union.

Need we refresh the memory of the representatives of the people who will this week be called upon to take sides on the Erie scandal, as to the vile nature and real extent of a few of the more prominent robberies of this brotherhood of banditti in the last four years? We might do so without leaving the single standpoint of the [illegible] eight millions of dollars, and without going into other illustrations of a more base, but scarcely less damaging character, to establish the utter scoundrelism of the chiefs of the gang:

1. They were heavily short of the stocks when selling at eighty per cent., in the Spring of 1868, in contemplation of a fraudulent issue of $10,000,000 new capital, which they credited nominally to the road at seventy-two and a half per cent., and subsequently squandered nearly or quite half the money in defending themselves from Jersey City, and through the New-York Courts, and in compounding their fraud at Albany, and in buying their peace with Vanderbilt. The whole transaction cost the road, including the twenty-seven and a half per cent. discount on the stock, not less than seven million of dollars.

2. After they had taken back Vanderbilt's stock, which they had secretly sold upon time at eighty per cent. at the same price, charging the loss to the road, as they subsequently confessed by instituting suit against Vanderbilt in the name of the road, they grew nervous about retaining control at the next election in October, 1868. They had already enlisted Tweed and Sweeny as confederates, but they were not sure of control of the stock. So they determined upon a second over-issue of twenty millions of dollars, prepared a single certificate of 200,000 shares to vote upon, selling the stock ahead, at seventy down to sixty-five or sixty-two per cent. *for their own account*, and contracting with Fisk's firm in Broad-street to "negotiate" the whole $20,000,000 *for account of the road* at sixty per cent. But this "negotiation," involving a loss of only *eight millions* to the road, was not to be consummated. The opposition was driven off, under threat no doubt of 200,000 new shares, and the certificate withdrawn for a more convenient season.

3. That season soon came, after Tweed and Sweeny were made directors. A general raid was undertaken against the stock and money markets, and prosecuted most relentlessly in the months of October and November, 1868. Erie stock was sold by the millions, and the great certificate of 200,000 shares cut up in ten-share lots to suit the English market, and the price went down from about sixty to forty-five or forty-two per cent., the whole 200,000 new shares and a vast amount of the old stock being sold *short* for account of the Erie confederates—and then what? Why, the $20,000,000 new capital was "negotiated" by Gould, President, to Smith, Gould & Co., Broad-street brokers, *for account of the road*, at forty per cent. They made the loss to the road by discount twelve millions in November, in place of eight millions as agreed in September.

4. The Belmont suit against Gould, Fisk and others was pushed to the discovery and confession of this twenty million fraud. So Justice Barnard deemed it proper, in view of the doubtful legality of the transaction, to authorize Gould, President, to buy back any part of the 200,000 shares at a price not over the *par* value. The confederates bought their peace with Belmont and his stock at cost, and then essayed a *Bull* movement in "Erie Common," knowing they had a place for any part of 200,000 shares if the movement should miscarry—as it did. The party on the first trial of the market had bought 30,000 high priced shares more than they had sold, and shortly thereafter Jay Gould informed the Legislature that his common capital was only 570,000, shares in place of 600,000 shares a few months before. The exact robbery in this case we have no means of estimating.

5. In the black September of 1869, Gould, Fisk, and their confederates, applied for the restoration of Erie Stock to the official list of the Stock Exchange. They had enlisted the Farmers' Loan as registrar, and the Exchange assented to the arrangement. They then declared their common capital 700,000 shares, in place of 570,000 shares in the preceding March. At what sacrifice to the road this $13,000,000 was secretly added to the common capital, it were useless now to inquire. It is sufficient to know that 50,000 shares more were soon after required to carry the confederates through the troubles following the gold explosion of Sept. 24. And this $5,000,000 new capital was "negotiated" by Gould, President, to Smith, Gould & Co., brokers, *for account of the road*, at about twenty-two per cent.!

6. After the robbery of the 60,000 Heath and Raphael certificates, and the conversion and use by Gould, Fisk, and their confederates, of one-half the amount, another addition to the common capital of 30,000 shares was made necessary, under the order of the Federal Court, for the restitution of the English stock, and this $3,000,000 was "negotiated" by Gould, President, to Smith, Gould & Co., *for account of the road*, also at twenty-two per cent.

And here the curtain drops for the present on the fabrication of Erie stock. We should be glad to believe that it is not soon to rise again on other stupendous frauds.

A Clerical Champion.

Warned by the sad experience of innocent travelers, the prudent man in England no longer trusts himself alone with a casual female passenger in a railway carriage, lest he should be made the victim of an attempt to levy black-mail. There is a class of enterprising women who have discovered that an easy and comfortable livelihood can be made by practicing upon the fears of the timid traveler. The adventuress takes passage upon some railway route where stoppages are infrequent, and waits for the moment when a solitary man shall enter the compartment which she occupies alone. When a favorable moment offers she demands money of him, under the threat of accusing him of having insulted her. If he resists the demand she causes his arrest upon reaching the next station, and leaves him to disprove her sworn accusation as best he may. His difficulty in so doing is evident, for the circumstances of the case deprive him of the [illegible] by the Police [illegible] with his accuser. Men are always ready to espouse a woman's cause, and the impulsive indignation aroused by her simulated fright and anger sees only the evidences of guilt in the face and actions of the man. Is he a pleasant, open-faced man, the crowd at once see in him the confirmed libertine. Is he grave and severe in appearance, his hypocrisy is execrated. So, too, if the woman is young and pretty, her charge is immediately accepted as unquestionably true, while the utmost exaggeration of bone and freckles would only convince the spectators of her immaculate honesty, and deepen their indignation at wickedness combined with bad taste. So dangerous have these accusations proved to be, that, as has already been said, the prudent traveler abroad either chooses a compartment in which he is absolutely alone, or else goes in company with witnesses, whose presence forbids the black-mailer to attempt her nefarious game.

In this country the use of saloon-cars takes away the occupation of the female railway pirate. Women with the hardihood and wickedness essential to the black-mailer are thus forced to employ their ingenuity in another direction. To such the modest clergyman presents himself as an easy and profitable prey, and, of late, there have been a number of instances in which those worthy men have been selected for the game-bag of the unprincipled hunters. To the clergyman an untarnished reputation is as necessary as it is to a woman. The lawyer and the merchant may be known to be immoral, but that fact does not appreciably affect their income; whereas the clergyman's occupation is gone if his chastity is impugned. Moreover, the duties of his profession frequently bring him into situations where he is as helpless in the hands of the blackmailer as is the unprotected male traveler of the English railways. It is not strange that within a week two clergymen have been thus assaulted in their weakest point. The wonder is that unprincipled women do not more frequently prey upon the fears of a class of men so frequently unfit to cope with the wiles of the wicked.

The method by which the huntress of clerical reputations proceeds is extremely simple. She attends the church of her victim, and by professing especial interest in his ministrations obtains frequent private interviews with him. Then comes the demand for money, coupled with the threat of "exposure." If he is a timid or nervous man, the clergyman thus attacked will hesitate as to his course. He undoubtedly has enemies who, he knows, will gladly believe, or affect to believe, any accusation against him. If he is married, he is, perhaps, conscious of a mother-in-law ready and anxious to adopt the theory of his guilt, while, if he is single, there are, of course, disappointed spinsters in his congregation who will join the cry against him. He may be confident that the accusation cannot be substantiated, but the bare fact that any charge, however unfounded, has been made against him, may cast a permanent shadow over his life. In these circumstances the temptation to accede to his oppressor's demand is a strong one, and he may unwisely yield to it; thus becoming a bond slave, perpetually liable to fresh demands, backed by the apparent evidence of his guilt furnished by his compliance with the first extortion. Too much credit cannot be given to the courageous clergyman who, last week, procured the arrest of a woman who thus attempted to impose upon him. By so doing he incurred the risk that evil-minded men will affect to believe the charge made against him—a danger not easily estimated by a man outside of his profession. With the courage of a true man, however, he took the only right and judicious course, and by his prompt defiance of the accuser, and his determined effort to secure her punishment, he has undoubtedly alarmed the creatures who find in the timid clergyman a safe object wherewith to pursue the pleasures and profits of the chase. He has thus become the champion of his weaker brethren, and furnished them an example to follow when suddenly attacked. Boldness and promptitude are all that is needed to turn the tables on the female black-mailer; and if clergymen will pursue this course, combined with a careful avoidance of situations that might become dangerous—should it prove that in consoling the penitent they had been entertaining the black-mailer unawares—there will be an end to these shameful and dangerous accusations.

Who Paid the Cotton Tax?

It is a striking evidence of the popular ignorance of the first principles of political economy, and of the enormous schemes for burdening the nation which pass silently through Congress, that a bill has been introduced into the House which would lay a tax on the people more than four times as great as the income tax, and utterly unsound in principle, and yet no journal, except the intelligent *Financial Chronicle*, of this City, has uttered a word against it. The bill was presented on the 19th February, and proposed to refund all the taxes collected on raw cotton under five different acts, from July, 1862, to February, 1868. The grounds for the bill were that these laws were unconstitutional, as Congress has no right to tax a product of the soil and an export, and that they were oppressive on many loyal people at the South, and on all consumers at the North.

It is proposed, accordingly, to refund the tax to the persons who paid it or to their representatives. So confident are the friends of the bill of its final passage, that they are said to have bought up not less than six millions of these cotton claims.

The taxes laid by Congress upon raw cotton have varied in different years. Thus, in 1862 the tax was one-half of one per cent. per pound; in 1864, two cents; in 1866 it was increased to three cents, and so remained till September, 1867, when it was fixed at two and a half cents per pound. According to the *Chronicle*—the highest authority on such matters—the aggregate amount of [illegible] during these years reached the enormous sum of $60,072,3[illegible]. But during the years 186[illegible] the special agents of the Treasury collected a tax of $3,018,429, the most of which was on cotton, so that the total sum to be refunded to the fortunate cotton-growers would be about *seventy millions of dollars!* When it is remembered that the whole income tax of last year was only some fifteen millions, one can judge what a new and immense burden is thus calmly proposed to be put on our shoulders.

But the absurdity is yet to come. A tax on a product is seldom paid, even in part, by the producer; it certainly is not paid by him if he has practically a monopoly of his product. The tax on raw cotton was paid by the planter at the nearest collection district. He at once included it in the price to the local broker; the broker put it (with a slight profit) in his price to the New-York broker, or the agent of the Massachusetts manufacturer; the Northern manufacturer added it to the price of his goods, or the New-York cotton-dealer included it in his price to the spinner, and the spinner to the consumer. This fact was not stated, of course, by each one of these persons; but bales of cotton that were not accompanied by a certificate or other legal evidence that they had paid the tax, were compelled to be sold at a reduction from the market rate, equal to the amount of the tax due. Any manufacturer using cotton, without legal evidence of payment of tax, became liable for the tax; and, if we mistake not, was exposed to a fine also. If, then, Congress proposes to refund these seventy millions of unjust tax, they clearly should not do it to the planter, who has already been paid for it, nor to the broker who has been reimbursed, with a profit beside, nor to the manufacturer who received dollar for dollar, with a profit, from the consumer for the tax.

Evidently, it is the duty of Congress to collect from every manufacturer the names of the wholesale dealers of cotton goods to whom they sold such goods during the years between 1862 and 1868, and these again the retailers who bought of them. Here we shall begin to get at the unfortunate sufferers under this tax. All the customers of these retailers of cotton goods paid the tax; every buyer of cheap calico, prints, sheeting, and the like, during those six years, was unconstitutionally taxed, and should at once have a share in the seventy millions refunded. As the task of collecting their names and proportional share in the tax would be somewhat difficult, we suggest that the seventy million dollars be divided equally among the twenty millions of loyal people then living, or their heirs, thus giving each man, woman and child three dollars and a half per head for their share in the tax.

Should any of the members of Congress—who seem to have interested themselves in everything but political economy—doubt when the cotton tax was finally paid, let them look at the last which was passed, allowing a drawback of this tax on goods exported to foreign countries. It was found that our merchants could not compete with goods made in Europe from Indian and other cottons, which did not pay this tax, so Congress allowed upon all goods, made from taxed cotton, when exported, a drawback to be *paid to the exporter*, equal to the tax paid upon the cotton, as shown by the tax certificates. The framers of that law evidently understood that the planter had been already reimbursed for the tax, and that the manufacturer was paying it, until he should collect it from his customer. Congress having allowed one drawback on raw cotton to the exporter, would now generously grant another on the same lot to the planter. This is "scientific legislation."

Modern Astrology.

From the standpoint of the picturesque, it seems almost a pity that the fine old science of astrology is so fast falling into disrepute and neglect. Time was when kings and queens were counted among its patrons, and the great ones of the earth sought its aid to circumvent their enemies, or propitiate the more inexorable fates. Even in its delusions there was often something akin to grandeur. The idea of an elixir of life has, even in these prosaic modern days, a certain fascination for the highest order of minds, as witness Hawthorne's weird story of *Septimius Felton*. To the dream of the transmutation of metals may fairly be conceded an inspiration less ignoble than simple avarice, while the attempt to wrest from the silent stars the secrets of the future had in it even an element of sublimity. And then, what delightful impossibilities were hidden in the magic mirror. It may be that these good philosophers were not always confined to such harmless labors. From some of them it was whispered a despairing lover could get not only his horoscope, but subtle potions to win either an unloving mistress or silence a hated rival. Or they would fashion at need for a good customer a little waxen figure of his enemy, which, being held in the flame of a candle, would cause the original to wither away and consume piece by piece with the model. In such diversions that excellent queen, Catherine de Medicis, it is said, was fond of whiling away her leisure. But it was only the bad astrologers, let us trust, who were guilty of these disloyal practices. The good ones, we may be sure, would never have countenanced such iniquity without being roundly paid for it.

It must not be forgotten either that the real sciences are not a little indebted to the misdirected, but prodigiously earnest and prolific labors of this wayward sister. Chemistry has learned much from the alchemist's crucible; astronomy has profited by his vain study of the heavens; from the simples which he culled from the fields to serve his occult lore, botany and medicine alike have borrowed some of their knowledge. In an age when learning was limited to a few, the astrologer had much of what was going, and if he often made use of his comparative enlightenment to play upon vulgar superstitions, it is a weakness to which men of science, even now, are sometimes prone. Besides, he was a figure to delight and dazzle the eye of romance. Tall, and with a venerable white beard, (no astrologer could have had a moment's faith without these advantages,) clad in that well-known flowing robe of black velvet, inscribed with the signs of the zodiac and still more mysterious hieroglyphics, the ancient astrologer as he was first dimly seen through the rather unpleasant smoke of his crucible, in that high-vaulted chamber at the top of the lonely tower with which we are so familiar, must have been to his awe-struck clients a most impressive object. Even now, when he is seen only on the stage and with disillusioned eyes, he is sure to win all the reverence of the gallery.

But with the other darlings of romance the astrologer has passed away. Dr. Faust and Cornelius Agrippa have left no legitimate successors. Soothsayers, indeed, we have of a feeble fashion, who lift up their voices at intervals and prophesy vain things. But one and all, from Zadkiel to the good Dr. Greeley, their ravings get no credit, and these false prophets have little honor in their own or any country. There is, too, a tribe of wretched pretenders to the authority of the old star-gazers, who dwell mostly in obscure back streets, call themselves by high-sounding names of exotic flavor, are all, without exception, seventh daughters or seventh sons, and will read any comer out of hand, for a dollar or two, a most alluring fortune. But alas! who can place faith in these wretched impostors when all their foresight cannot guard their own horoscopes from the commonest and most ignominious chances? In a London Police Court not long ago was presented a sight to make Zoroaster turn in his grave. Prof. Zendavesta, Prof. Cicero, Prof. Thalaby and Prof. Baretta were arraigned as professional astrologers, and sent to the House of Correction to be put at hard labor for three months. All their boasted skill in nativities could not arm them against that mishap. And here we have in our own City a sorceress to whom the minds of men are supposed to be as a written scroll, swindled by the most commonplace and clumsy of devices. Her name, which seems hardly so good for conjuring as Zadkiel's, but still not without suggestion, is Mme. Juliana Wingendorff, and her oracular tripod is situated in Division-street. On Wednesday her unlucky star brought to her temple of divination three wretches of malign nativity, who, unawed by the sacred place or the fear of astrological vengeance, betrayed the hapless sorceress into advancing seventy odd dollars on a deposit of oroide watches, the oracle meantime uttering no word of warning nor even the feeblest remonstrance. Assuredly, when we can have no better sorcery than this, no more successful prophesying than Dr. Greeley's, it is time to own our deficiencies, and acknowledge that whatever other triumphs the age may have achieved, astrology at least is a lost art.

The Controller of the Currency.

It has been known for sometime past that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives was prosecuting an inquiry into certain official acts of the Controller of the Currency. So long as the facts elicited were kept by the Committee in strict confidence, there could be no propriety in alluding to so grave a subject as that involving the personal and official character of a prominent public officer. But now that the Committee is permitting its evidence to dribble out into the newspapers, we have a word to say to its members regarding what seems to us a plain matter of duty on their part,—or at least upon the part of the Republican members of the Committee. They fully understand the terms of the law under which the Controller holds his office. He is appointed for five years, and cannot be removed except for cause. He was reappointed only a month ago, on a strong pressure from prominent men, and on the assurance that he had been vindicated from all charges of official misconduct. We questioned the propriety of his reappointment; but the *Tribune*,—which now allows itself to be the vehicle of assault on the Controller, for the purpose, doubtless, of again pointing a moral on the President's abuse of the appointing power,—strongly advised it, and the *Tribune* prevailed. It thus spoke, Jan. 23:

"Hon. H. R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, whose term is about to expire, has been somewhat injured in public esteem by the malfeasance of Examiner Callender. We are satisfied that this impression is unjust—that Mr. Hulburd was wholly ignorant of Callender's borrowings from banks over which he exercised supervision. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Hulburd may be reappointed."

Without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the case as presented by any facts thus far made public, it seems to us to be the plain duty of the Banking and Currency Committee to place the facts they have elicited in the hands of the President, with their recommendation, whatever it may be, so that he may have just cause for acting as he will desire to act, if the charges are sustained. This much is certainly due to him, before the matter becomes the subject of public discussion. We trust Mr. Hooper and his colleagues will see to it that the President is at once informed that in their judgment Mr. Hulburd should be removed, —or else that, in their opinion, the charges against him are not sustained. The law fetters the President's action in this case, and inasmuch as he must take the responsibility of retaining or removing Mr. Hulburd, it is manifestly unjust to keep the facts from him, no matter whether they are favorable or unfavorable to the Controller.

MINOR TOPICS.

The abatement in the severity of the weather yesterday foreshadows the approach of Spring, though we may yet experience a few cold days before the end of March. The rain did a little toward cleaning our neglected streets, though the lower portions of the City were never in a more wretched condition than now, owing to the masses of ice and filth with which they are choked. We present on our eighth page to-day, accurate descriptions of all the down-town streets, as taken by our own reporters, and their summary [illegible] in a sanitary point of view. Since Mr. Brown offered to sell out his right to the street-cleaning contract, he seems to consider his work ended, so the sooner the Street-cleaning Commissioners make some new arrangement the better it will be for the health of the City.

There is clearly a disposition abroad in France to look kindly on the proposal to legalize gambling and lotteries in that country. The *Figaro*, in a recent number, devotes more than a column to considerations on this subject, and intimates an intention speedily to return to it. The writer says that the law of 1836, while abolishing the houses of play, did not put an end to the passion for it. He contends that private gambling-houses, clubs, &c., are worse than public ones, and points particularly to the fact that while the maximum of the pool is limited in the former, in the latter it is not. Further he asks whether those countries in which gambling, as at Spa and Frankfort, is permitted are any worse than others? In England, of late years, gambling at cards has gone out of fashion, and the turf and the Stock Exchange have taken its place. It is not to be doubted that in many cases the turf has at all events proved quite as disastrous as the card table. Lord Courtenay's debts—the result of turf transactions—were lately stated in the Court of Bankruptcy at $3,500,000. The late Marquis of Hastings died penniless, and they are only two out of very many. It is a difficult question to decide whether much real advantage accrues from prohibiting play tables, if, as the writer in the *Figaro* endeavors to show, there are and always will be, numbers who say, "I will gamble and nobody shall stop me," and it becomes merely a question of the manner of doing it. Certainly no place at this moment offers greater facilities for the gambler than this City, and the green table, the Stock Exchange, and the trotting course are "all before him where to choose."

The country about Kansas City, in Missouri, would seem to be a good field for missionary labor. Not long since some of the members of Salem Church, in that vicinity, had a falling out about some trifling matter, and, coming to blows, were cited by the deacons to answer for the impropriety. During the trial, which took place in the church, the dispute was renewed, the adversaries whipped out their revolvers and a free fight ensued, resulting in the death of one of the parties and the serious wounding of one or two others. If the Christians of that neighborhood are of such a pattern, what must the heathen be?

When Poland was a kingdom, the Catholic Primate of Poland was a person of considerable importance, and was *ex officio* Regent, in case of the death of the King, and until a new Sovereign was elected. The Pope, it appears, has just appointed the Archbishop of Posen to the Primacy of an imaginary Poland. There is no apparent reason for this step, except the hope of annoying Protestant Germany by an active show of sympathy for those who dream of a reconstructed Catholic Poland. If this sort of thing eases the mind of the Pope, it is not probable that Bismarck will make any objection to it. The new Primate is in the position of the traditional person who is instructed that the first step toward cooking a hare is to catch the animal. Doubtless, as the possible Regent of a kingdom, he could annoy Bismarck to some extent, but his first effort must be to catch his kingdom, and it is difficult to imagine a more hopeless task than that of resurrecting the Poland of a century ago.

The oil dealers of Venango County are just at present in a state of excitement which is extremely inconsistent with the smoothness of the material in which they deal. It is alleged that certain speculators not having the fear of New-York refiners before their eyes, have made a conspiracy to forward all the crude oil of the Oil Creek region to Cleveland and Pittsburg, and moreover to charge enormous rates for its transportation. Wherefore, Oil Creek is in a ferment, and oleaginous popular meetings are held, in which greasy capitalists denounce the schemes of the conspirators. In order to thwart this latter, it is proposed to lay pipes from Oil Creek to Pittsburg, and also to Lake Erie, so that oil can be kept on tap, as it were, at both these points. This plan is one which ought to have been adopted long ago, and the present excitement will be of substantial service to the oil regions if it results in the building of these gigantic oil conduits.

The rent-roll of the Tichborne estate is upward of sixteen thousand pounds a year. Assuming that the trial has cost two hundred thousand pounds, this could be easily raised at four per cent. on the property, and the interest payable thereupon would represent half the income. The present Baronet being a minor, who will not be of age for many years, would probably only be allowed a thousand a year for educational and other expenses, so that by the time he attains his majority the property will have fully recovered the costs caused by "the claimant."

Amusements—Announcements for This Evening.

Miss Nilsson sings in "Roberto," at the Academy of Music, this evening, for the first time in the United States. At Wood's, a new drama, called "The Working Men of New-York," will be produced. At Booth's, Mr. Booth will appear as *Marc Antony*, in "Julius Cæsar." The representations of the week just ended are to be repeated elsewhere.

Destructive Fire in Sydney, New South Wales.

Advices from New South Wales set forth that, shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 7th of January, a fire broke out at the Prince of Wales Opera-house, and, before it could be extinguished, completely destroyed the theatre, and injured, more or less seriously, about a score of other houses. The lofty southern wall of the opera-house, which was of brick, and about four feet in thickness, gave way and fell over into King-street, knocking down four two-story shops which intervened as if they had been erected of cards. This wall in its descent also came in contact with a fire-engine which was being conveyed along the centre of King-street, which it smashed, besides seriously injuring three young men named Coates, Vaughan and Post, who had been propelling it along the street. The first of these men died on the day of the accident; and the second shortly afterward, while the third lay in the Sydney Infirmary, in a very precarious state. All three had sustained concussion of the brain. At an inquest on the bodies of the young men who died, evidence was given which led to the conclusion that the fire had originated in the property-room of the theatre, where there had been stored colored fires for use in the transformation scene of the Christmas pantomime. The evidence of an analytical chemist went to prove that under certain conditions these fires are liable to spontaneous combustion. The Opera House, together with its contents, were not insured. This loss alone will amount to about £25,000. Subscriptions were being quickly raised for the relief of the poor people who have lost their all by the occurrence. A theatre which occupied the same site was completely destroyed by fire a little more than eleven years ago.

NEW CHICAGO.

Legislation for the Establishment of Land Titles.

Gov. Palmer and the Malcontent Republicans—Railroad Matters—Fifteen Miles of New Buildings Going Up—The Temperance Law and the Liquor Traffic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

General news of importance is rather scarce, except that which you doubtless receive by telegraph. Only one Alderman has been added to the "jail ring" since my last. Others are patiently waiting the pleasure of the prosecuting officers.

The Legislature has passed a law relating to the burnt records, deeds, mortgages, &c., in this county. It provides for establishing titles through a chancery process in the Courts. It is not obligatory, and will not be resorted to by those who are satisfied with their present titles. A law has also been passed for a reassessment of property, the rolls relating to which were destroyed by the fire.

It seems that the "Liberal Republicans" have been approaching Gov. PALMER, and tendering him a Presidential nomination. He respectfully declines the honor, preferring to see Gen. GRANT re-elected, notwithstanding he was not pleased with his "invasion of the sovereignty of the State of Illinois by sending troops to Chicago" after the fire.

The Apportionment bill for Senators and members of the House, which has been adopted, is free, as far as I can discover, from those unfair, gerrymandering features which have disgraced so much of our legislation, the country over, on this subject. It apparently gives the Republicans a good working majority in both Houses, but we cannot tell how it, combined with the new voting system, will work until after election. There is not much discussion yet about our State Convention for the appointment of delegates to Philadelphia. It will be a quiet, one-sided affair, according to present indications.

RAILROADS.

We are in the midst of quite a lively controversy in relation to railroads. There are fifteen new lines seeking an entrance into the city, principally in the West Division. They, of course, wish to reach as near to the centre of business as practicable, and, to do this, have to run about four miles within the city limits. Passing through streets and across streets necessarily depreciates the value of property abutting upon them. Naturally the owners are opposed to the roads coming through *their* streets, while they are perfectly willing that they should traverse any others. Hence we are having public meetings, heated discussions and newspaper articles in great abundance. The general feeling is in favor of letting these roads come in on the same terms as the others have. Railroads have built up Chicago without the city, as a municipality, having spent or run in debt a dime for their construction. Every new one adds to our business and our wealth; so that it is as much for the interest of the city as it is for that of the roads that they have every possible facility extended to them. But there has been the same kind of opposition from the beginning. It was very bitter, and came from some of our most intelligent citizens, when the Illinois Central proposed to come in on the lake front and bring the Michigan Central with it. "It will ruin our property," we remember hearing Gov. BROSS say with much impetuosity, and so said the rest. But in less than two years they woke up and found their property quadrupled in value by these roads without any effort on their part.

Then there is a controversy about the three blocks on the lake front, between Monroe and Randolph streets, east of Michigan-avenue. There has been some legislation by which the city is apparently bound to convey this tract to the railroads at eight hundred thousand dollars. Up to the time of the fire this transfer, upon these terms, was generally opposed, as, according to the price of land elsewhere, these blocks are worth not less than three millions of dollars. Upon this land the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and, possibly, the Baltimore and Ohio, propose to erect a mammoth union depot. It is just the place for it. It would add millions of dollars to the value of property in the south and north divisions to have the depot placed here rather than in the alternative location on land owned by the Illinois Central, about a mile and a half south. The prospect now is that the arrangement contemplated by the legislation of two years ago will be consummated, and that we shall have a grand union freight and passenger depot just on the spot where it will best accommodate the general business of the city. It would be a misfortune to have it fail through, even though the roads are not required to pay the full value of the land. The fact of the depot being located at this point will make up much more in the increase of real estate values than what the city fails to receive as a just compensation for the land. There is some feeble opposition still, but it comes from those whose lake view is in danger of being obstructed by the buildings which may be erected.

RENTS.

Rents are fearfully high this Spring. In the West Division the advance has been from fifty to one hundred per cent. over last year in favored localities. But all the indications are that in twelve months there will be a reaction, and that old rates, and possibly less, will prevail. There is a great demand for cheap tenements, such as mechanics and laboring men occupy. The fire filled all the vacant ones last Fall, and large numbers huddled together who will want to swarm as soon as warm weather sets in. Besides, the great rush of mechanics from all parts of the country and even Europe—the vanguard of which is already here—will still further largely increase the demand for dwellings. It would be well for those with families to leave them where they are for the present, and not bring them here without knowing whether they can secure a shelter for them.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The building season may be said to have commenced in earnest. The mild weather of the past few weeks, and the prospect that we shall have no more serious frosts, have encouraged contractors to go forward with the work they had in hand, and much progress has been made. There are now from fifteen to twenty miles of frontage either under way or soon to be. Our citizens have learned something by experience, as the thick walls now going up fully testify. They are looking more to stability than heretofore, and less to mere ornamentation. But still, with many, both of these qualities are to be combined. New Chicago will be much nearer fire-proof than old Chicago, and the burnt district on the South Side, as a whole, will be greatly improved, especially the southern and eastern sections of it.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Chicago is to have an addition to her industrial pursuits, in the shape of a cotton manufactory—the first one in the State. It is not a very large one, to be sure, working only about two hundred hands, but it is a beginning, and will doubtless be gradually extended until it equals the large "corporations" of the East. It is located at Brighton, on the canal, in the extreme south-west section of the city—in fact, I don't know but it is beyond the city limits. Mr. ADAM SMITH, one of our heavy capitalists, is the proprietor, and he purposes to open a jobbing-house "down town" for the disposal of his goods.

A new watch factory, a little north of the city limits, has recently gone into operation. It is owned by Messrs. PAUL CORNELL and others, who have abundant means to make it a success. The buildings were erected last Summer.

CHICAGO MORALS.

The *Tribune* is again growling because I state some unpalatable facts. The object of writing these things is that "we may see ourselves as others see us," and perhaps, thereby induce a change for the better. Let us see how stands the case. Before the fire there were about twenty-three hundred licensed saloons in operation. These, according to an elaborate and detailed statement published in the *Tribune*, cost the industry of the city fifteen million dollars a year, paid to them over the counter for intoxicating drinks. The fire destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. There were two hundred and eighty-nine in the First Ward, two hundred in the Second, and the North Side was covered with them. Four months elapsed, and about eleven hundred of the burnt-out ones were in operation again somewhere, the Police reporting nineteen hundred and eighty-seven in existence, and six hundred of these doing business without license, which does not speak very well for the efficiency of faithfulness of either our municipal authorities or the internal revenue officers. Our Mayor is one of the *Tribune* editors, and, perhaps, wrote the article alluded to above. During the canvass appeals were made to temperance men and church members to vote for him, as a general reform was promised. A new departure toward both these things was to be inaugurated. But instead, liquor saloons are licensed by the hundred, and with their congeners gambling hells and brothels, have been permitted to set themselves down in respectable residence neighborhoods, on Wabash-avenue, on Michigan-avenue, on the cross streets everywhere. The Mayor grants the licenses, and there seems to be no end to them. Five theatres are in operation—not very extensive ones, of course, but they are sustained. It may be the part of a "malignant," as the *Tribune* would have it, to reveal unpleasant truths. Possibly not. The physician reveals unpleasant truths to his patient, and applies unpleasant remedies, without the slightest malice. The fact is, the evil among us is sooner reconstructed than the good—saloons sooner than churches, or school-houses, or business-houses. I would have it otherwise, and by calling attention to this state of things, hope to produce a reform. The *Tribune* thinks I ought to have given credit to our members of the Legislature who assisted in giving us the improved liquor law. I have done so, and will do it again. Three-fourths of our delegation voted for this law, in the face of the fact that it would raise up against them a storm of violent and powerful opposition from all sorts of people engaged in the liquor business. It showed in them a moral courage and a regard for the duties of citizenship truly refreshing in these latter days. And again, the noble charity of our friends abroad has contributed indirectly, and to a considerable extent, to the support of these saloons. The *Tribune* has chronicled the fact of the drunkenness of scores who were sustained in the barracks out of this fund—both men and women. The Police have arrested such. I have known quite a number of men who spent all they earned at these saloons, leaving their families to be supported by the relief fund. I have known others who have sold articles given them from this fund for whisky. I have known drunken husbands take the clothing given to their wives and children and sell it for whisky. And what I have known has been going on all over the City—many cases having come to my knowledge through others. It was no fault of the Relief Committee, probably, but of the condition of things which is permitted to exist among us. I do not state things at random when I write, but write things whereof I know or am well assured by others.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Long-Standing Contract.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While reading your most valuable paper on Sunday, the 25th inst., I noticed an article about the erection of a new Court-house for Queens County. I am a resident of the county, and I am glad to know that something is going to be done. The present building is a disgrace to the county, not fit for a human being to be placed within its walls. I hope the bill will be brought before the Legislature at once and acted upon without delay, so that the people of the county may have a Court-house fit to do business in. I inclose you a notice cut from the TIMES of Aug. 24, 1854, which says: "Persons having any law business in Queens County will be pleased to learn that a contract has actually been given out for the erection of a new Court-house, to be completed by the 1st of August, 1855," about seventeen years ago. By inserting this in your most valuable paper you will oblige.

QUEENS COUNTY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

A Word for the Slandered Comet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your remarks ridiculing the prediction of the coming comet, meet my hearty approval. But to calm the nervous and excitable, let me say a few words. We are told "the comet is heading directly for the earth." If this be true, we are going about 1,500,000 miles a day away from its direct path. From now till Aug. 12, is about 159 days—we shall then be 238,500,000 miles ahead of it—considerably more than double our distance from the sun. Again, if this is a comet whose orbit and velocity have been determined, it will undoubtedly keep the same rate of speed and orbit as before. If it be a new one, or one just discovered, its velocity and orbit, are yet unknown, making it impossible to calculate anything correctly about it. HALLEY'S comet reappeared after seventy years, which was predicted by him. Comets, we admit, have erratic motions, compared with the planets, but are governed by known and unalterable laws. Let the timid take courage. Yours truly

E. F. WILLIS.

The New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The articles recently published in your valuable paper concerning the management of the New-Haven Railroad receive a most hearty indorsement from all who are compelled to travel over it. No corporation exists which shows less consideration for its patrons, or whose employes are as a general rule so wanting in even ordinary decency. The absurd regulation in New-York, which forbids one, unless provided with a ticket, to pass into the cars and see that a lady or child has a comfortable seat, is of itself most reprehensible.

But how much more when, after an investment for the necessary bit of pasteboard, and the formidable "depot guards" are passed, to find a man standing on the car platforms who, unless you are bound beyond New-Haven, forbids entrance into any save miserable, cold, dirty, almost worn-out conveyances, hardly fit for use.

If ticketed, however, for any station the other side of the "Elm City," there is more respectable treatment and far better accommodations furnished. Should there be acquaintance with one named NORTHROP, (formerly from the extreme limit of Connecticut, and plain countryman, but since removal to the Metropolis a Grand Mogul at Twenty-seventh-street,) who is always standing about with far more importance than the President of this road, he will direct admission for his friends to the very best place, if only going a few miles, and these pliant tools give momentarily up their surly ways, yielding cheerful acquiescence. The leading article in your issue of Thursday, on locking of doors when a train is in motion, only re-echoes the sentiments of many who feel a thrill of horror every time they are obliged to pass over this road, and at its conclusion, thank God for a safe deliverance. Their rates of fare have been continually advancing, and the people in the vicinity of New-York are wished the fullest measure of success in their efforts for reduction by legislative enactment; and stand far more chance of obtaining it than we can here in Connecticut, with President BISHOP, regularly one of our "General Assembly," and its members all provided with free passes, of course without any intention to influence votes. Excuse the length of this, but rest assured a paper like the TIMES, which opens its columns so freely to the redress of every wrong and maintenance of right, can never want for readers or subscribers, who are thankful it is not as some of the Press in smaller places, blind to every evil, because allowed to travel "dead-head."

JUSTICE.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872.

BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) is again in receipt of his weekly installments of the foreign periodicals. The *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic* contain some excellent engravings, and *Punch* is also up to its usual mark. The *Spectator*, *Nature*, *Saturday Review* and other journals may also be found on BRENTANO'S counters.

FINE ARTS.

Selous' Jerusalem in Her Grandeur and Her Fall—Metropolitan Museum of Art—Picture Sales, &c.

The interest which has ever been felt by the whole Christian world in regard to the Holy City has, within the last few years, been greatly increased by the results of the ordnance survey of Palestine, under the direction of the British Government, and of the explorations undertaken by Capt. WARREN at the expense of the "Palestine Exploration Fund." Many theories in regard to the location of ancient buildings in the Sacred City have been set aside by the result of these explorations, while others have been confirmed, and more important, perhaps, than all, the descriptions by JOSEPHUS of the immense height of the boundary walls of the Temple inclosure, now known as "The Noble Sanctuary," and of the great depth of the adjoining valleys, have been ascertained to be perfectly correct, though once supposed to be so grossly exaggerated as to cast doubt on the truthfulness of his entire narrative in regard to the Holy City.

A few years ago Mr. H. C. SELOUS, an artist of eminence residing in London, made a journey to Jerusalem for the express purpose of sketching it and the surrounding country, and also satisfying himself, as far as might be, of the location of the Temple and other important buildings. The result was two grand pictures, each 12 feet by 19, one giving a most elaborately-finished, and, at the same time, wonderfully accurate view of the modern city, and the other showing the ancient city when at the summit of her grandeur. In the first painting the view is taken from the hill-top above Siloam. On the right is the Mount of Olives, with its dark green trees and rocky sides; below flows the silent Kedron, and on the left are Siloam, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, or the Valley of Judgment, as the Jews sometimes call it, and the Fount of the Virgin. Immediately in front is the south-east corner of the Temple inclosure, with its massive stones, which, there is good reason to believe, have lain there undisturbed since they were first placed by the order of Solomon. Above this ancient wall rises the Mosques of Omar, or the Sakhara; of El-Aksa and the Moghrabins, and, glancing up the wall to the right, we see the Golden Gate, supposed to be the ancient gate Shushan. Further back, we observe the arch of the Ecce Homo, the ruined convent of the Knights of St. John, the residence of the Pasha and the Jews' Wailing place, and behind these the dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which, as is generally believed, covers Calvary and the tomb in which the body of our Lord was laid. In the background are dark hills, purpling in the fading light—for the sun is setting. In the immediate foreground is a well-drawn group of figures, representing European travelers, Arabs of the Dead Sea, Turkish officers and soldiers and inhabitants of the city.

In the second picture the city is represented as it may be supposed to have been about the year 33, when, according to the inspired writers, it was "beautiful, glorious, the joy of the whole earth." The point of view from which this picture is taken is nearly the same as that chosen for modern Jerusalem. In the foreground is a representation of Christ's entry into the city. In front is the great Temple, with its vast courts and cloisters, its marble walls and pavements blazing in the light of an Eastern sun. On the left are Herod's palace and gardens, with the towers of Hippicus, Phasælus and Marianne. Prominent among the other buildings are the immense ampitheatre erected by Herod capable of containing 80,000 spectators, where the same horrible scenes were enacted as in the Coliseum at Rome, the Palace of the Asmonean Princes, the tower of David, the great theatre and the keep of Antonia. Zion is represented as being divided from Acra by a deep valley, as it undoubtedly was in the time of Christ, though the valley is now nearly filled by the *débris* rolling down from the ruined city, but the valley through which the Kedron runs is not depicted as it was, but as it is. Mr. SELOUS, when he painted this picture, had not had the advantage of reading the account of Capt. WARREN's explorations, and therefore did not know that the original bed of this valley is about ninety feet below its present one, thus making the walls of the Temple inclosure to be, as JOSEPHUS describes them, "of a dizzy height above the valley." Mr. SELOUS has, however, represented the ancient city and its surroundings in exact accordance with the descriptions left by the best historical authorities, and though of course no two persons will be able to agree as to the depth of this or that valley, or the height or extent of this or that wall or tower, there can be no doubt that the design is, in the main, correct, and that a task which might have deterred any artist from attempting it, has been most satisfactorily performed.

To the artistic merits of the two pictures we have not yet referred. Mr. W. C. PRIME, author of an interesting work on Jerusalem, Rev. Dr. TYNG, and many other well-known gentlemen who have visited the city, speak of the topographical and architectural correctness of "Modern Jerusalem" in terms of the highest praise. The private houses, the gardens, the windows even, can be recognized, and as one gentleman, who has resided in the city for many years, says, "even the stones in the Haram wall are individual pictures." In spite of this elaboration, however, artistic effect has not been sacrificed. "Modern Jerusalem" is, in general treatment, color, perspective, atmosphere and drawing altogether good. Nor does the scene lack sentiment. We feel that we have before us a city over which the storms of centuries have passed, one wherein there has buried many dark secrets which we hope to see at some day, but which may perhaps never be revealed. Of "Jerusalem in her Grandeur," we can only say that if it is not an exact representation of the city on which Christ looked when he uttered the prophecy, "See'st thou these great buildings? I tell you that not one stone of them shall remain upon the other," it is a grand conception of what she might have been in her palmy days, and does infinite credit to Mr. SELOUS' taste and imagination.

These two pictures, when in London, were visited by half a million of persons. They have been recently brought to this City by Mr. H. W. DERBY, and will be on exhibition at No. [illegible] Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, on and after today. They have been admirably engraved by MOTTRAM. We know not where an hour could be more profitably and pleasantly spent than in an examination of these two fine works of art, with the assistance of the keys. We are quite sure that an hour so spent will result in a more correct and vivid idea of the Holy City being obtained, than would result from the perusal of pages of description, or the inspection of hundreds of small engravings or photographs.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

Until further notice the temporary gallery of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at No. 681 Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays and Mondays excepted. On Mondays the Museum will be open only during the evening. Admission, for the present, can be obtained only through a member's ticket.

PICTURE SALES.

In consequence of the retirement from business of one of the partners of the firm of GOUPIL & Co., of Paris, a large collection of works of art, belonging to the firm in this City, are offered for sale at auction. They comprise specimens by nearly all the modern French and German artists. The collection is on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and the sale will take place on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday next.

A collection of foreign paintings of merit is on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth-avenue. They will be sold during the week.

NOTES.

The Winter exhibition of the Academy of Design closed on Saturday last. The Spring exhibition opens, we believe, early in April.

A reception by the Brooklyn Art Association will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and new Art Building this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The annual ball of the Palette Association will also take place this evening at [illegible] Hall, No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place.

[illegible] statue of "Psyche" is on exhibition at [illegible].

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

[illegible] Speculations as to the Result of the [illegible]

The close for the present of the investigations by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature into the charges against the corrupt judges, has loosened the tongues of certain members of the Bar Association, who do know something of the merits of the cases, and has had the same effect upon a number of the friends of the two accused Judges. The Committee's labors of the past week formed the general topic of conversation last night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where a large number of Tammany politicians had assembled. These persons seemed to have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that so far, the charges against Judge BARNARD have completely failed, and those against CARDOZO have fared little better. They argue that these Judges have been smart enough to keep themselves out of the reach of the law. This theory seems to be generally accepted, particularly in the case of Judge BARNARD, who is universally characterized as a splendid fellow, to whom it would be a pity any harm should occur. Judge CARDOZO is evidently not so popular, and it was conceded that things might go a little wrong with him.

The charges against CARDOZO, already tried, in letting loose upon society a large number of criminals, will also be brought against BARNARD, and the fact gave rise to much debate among a group of lawyers. One thought that both BARNARD and CARDOZO would creep out of the difficulty, because, instead of committing irregularities, they had acted according to the statutes in correcting illegal acts on the part of Justice DOWLING, who sentenced the criminals at Special Sessions. It is said that on this plea rest the hopes of the two Judges, as they expect to prove that every prisoner released by them from Blackwell's Island on writs of habeas corpus was illegally tried, and wrongfully imprisoned in consequence, and that their acts in liberating all the said prisoners without bonds was done on proper and legal grounds.

Whether this legal quibble will hold good remains to be seen. Its publication has, however, created quite a surprise, and certain members of the Bar Association are giving especial attention to it.

It was also stated last night that the Committee had adjourned for the purpose of allowing the Bar Association an opportunity to collect additional evidence against BARNARD, that already offered having been so completely upset by BARNARD's counsel. One gentleman went further than this, and stated that the Committee did not intend returning at all, and that the investigation would be allowed quietly to drop. Our reporter learned that only three members of the Committee had returned to Albany yesterday, and that the adjournment had taken place at the solicition of several of the members, who have important bills before the Legislature this week.

In conversation last night a member of the Bar Association stated that, so far from not having enough evidence to substantiate the charges against Judge BARNARD, the Committee had before them enough to convict him on each specification, and also called to mind the fact that so far only one charge has been investigated, and that the witnesses called were nearly all connected with the Erie Ring, from whom nothing prejudicial to Judge BARNARD was expected to come. It was learned also that on the reassembling of the Committee on Friday next, the charge against Judge BARNARD of conspiring with Messrs. HOWE and HUMMELL to release felons from Blackwell's Island, will be investigated. For this purpose Judge DOWLING, Superintendent KELSO, Ex-Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, will be examined, besides some of the criminals themselves.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Funeral Ceremonies in Different Countries and Ages.

There is, we all know, no accounting for tastes. Perhaps of all tastes, one which those who do not share it find the greatest difficulty in understanding, is that for funerals.

That there are a class of persons to whom death and its attendant obsequies have a marvelous fascination, there can be no doubt. "Tell GEORGE SELWYN," said a dying English wit in the last century, "that if I am alive I shall be charmed to see him, and if I'm dead he will, I know, be equally delighted to see me." SELWYN had a positive passion for everything connected with the dead. The closing years of the grandfather of the Duke of HAMILTON were principally occupied with preparations for his demise. By way of a cheerful object for his family to look upon, a costly mausoleum of black marble was raised within view of the ancestral palace. A special messenger was sent to Egypt to study the art of embalming, and the Duke took the keenest interest in learning what was to go inside him after his death. Unfortunately, the results were anything but satisfactory. The embalmer bungled, and His Grace proved so unpleasant to those immediately concerned in his entombment, that bribes and brandy had to be liberally bestowed before they would consent to go on with their work. In the seventeenth century a curious book was published by one JOHN WEEVER, on *Funerals and Monuments*. Its title page recounts that

"Lancashire gave him birth,
And Cambridge education,
His studies were of death,
Of Heaven his meditation."

WEEVER, who was, no doubt, a favorite author with GEORGE SELWYN, regrets the degeneracy of the age in England in respect of the pomp and circumstance of funeral obsequies which had in former days been conducted with extraordinary splendor and formality in the case of the high-born. They were then carried out strictly in conformity with the ordinances of the Herald's College. Indeed, the revenues of its officers were principally derived from their participation in such ceremonies, and they must now be sadly reduced.

However, notwithstanding WEAVER's means over a degenerate age, funerals conducted in a style calculated to cheer his heart continued for a century later. In 1716 that of a millionaire citizen, one Mr. FRANCIS TYSSEN, of Hackney, was celebrated—if we may use the term—with quite exceptional grandeur.

He was carried to Goldsmith Hall, and shown there, lying in state for two days. The hall was hung with black from top to bottom, twenty-five feet high, and two or three rooms were similarly draped, and lighted with silver sconces holding immense wax-candles. The body lay under a stately alcove adorned with lights, feathers, and trophies. All the company had rings, with death's heads set in crystal. Nearly twenty clergy took part in the ceremony.

The procession from the hall to the church, three miles off, began by torchlight at 10 P. M. First came sixty tenants on horseback, clad in long black cloaks. Five-and-thirty coaches and six followed. The funeral cost altogether £2,000, equal to about $50,000 today. Its gorgeousness brought a smart rap from Lord SUFFOLK, the Deputy Earl Marshal, in the shape of a notice in the London *Gazette* condemning the mode in which the ceremonies had been conducted, the same "having far exceeded the quality of the deceased, he being only a private gentleman." His Lordship proceeds to severely reprove the fashionable undertakers of the day by condemning the "licentious liberty taken of late years by ignorant pretenders to marshal and set forth the funerals of the nobility, gentry and others, (too often above their estate and quality,) the same being not only an open violation of the several established rules and orders heretofore made for the interment of all degrees, but tending to the lessening of the rights and honors of the nobility and gentry in general."

Probably the first very severe blow was given to pompous funerals by the celebrated Lord CHESTERFIELD, about a hundred years ago. In his will, peculiar in several respects, occur the words: "Satiated with the pompous follies of this life, of which I have had an uncommon share, I would have no posthumous ones displayed at my funeral, and therefore desire to be buried in the next burying-place to the place where I shall die, and limit the whole expense of my funeral to one hundred pounds."

Of late years the feeling in his country has become very strong against ostentatious obsequies. The late excellent Queen Dowager left injunctions as strict as CHESTERFIELD. Everything was to be done with the utmost simplicity, and her directions were summed up in the words "I wish to give as little trouble as possible."

In Ireland and Scotland ostentatious funerals lingered much later. Every one will remember the description in the *Bride of Lammermoor* of the funeral at Ravenswood Castle, which left its heir almost penniless. A similar sort of false notion of respect to the departed long lingered north of the Tweed, while in Ireland the opportunity afforded by bereavement for getting drunk and making a "shindy," is one too dear to the national instincts to be easily let go.

In this country, we feel convinced that we speak the feelings of many of our readers, funerals have become a positive nuisance, through persons being expected to attend who have a comparatively very slight connection with the deceased. We cannot imagine anything really less consoling to the feelings of those who do care for the loss of those they are following to the grave, than the presence of a number of persons who are indifferent about it. Of those miles of carriages which frequently block up the streets of this City in pursuit of a hearse, how many are engaged in thinking of him or her who is gone? One sees the mourners—frequently not even in the appropriate trappings of woe—talking, laughing, and no doubt poking fun, as jollily as though they were on their way to ball or banquet. Surely it is far more in tone with those feelings which one must hope and believe inspire those nearest and dearest to the dead, that the ceremony should be as quiet and solemn as possible, and that those only by whom a sense of personal bereavement is felt should be present on an occasion so melancholy. PENNANT, in his *Tour in Scotland*, mentions a custom prevalent there among the country peoples of painting the doors and window-shutters on a black ground, white tadpole-shaped figures designed to express the tears of the country-side. Ludicrous as this was, it was designed to gratify a man quite as much, he should imagine, as several of his acquaintances hiring a carriage for a cheerful drive and chat in the wake of his corpse.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Gospel of Christ—Sermon by Rev. William M. Taylor.

Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, of Liverpool, recently elected minister of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, preached his first sermon there yesterday morning. The church was densely crowded. The reverend gentleman took for his text the words "According to the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, which was committed to my trust."—First Timothy, i. 11. In beginning his discourse, the preacher said that he had selected the above text as furnishing him with a motto for his life and a keynote to his future ministry in New-York, the success or failure of which he could not foretell, but his prayer was that he might receive grace to be loyal to God, and faithful to his congregation, and to preach Christ and Him crucified. In the course of his sermon the reverend gentleman then said: The greatest difficulty one meets with in teaching unaware the gospel of Christ is in showing the beauty and grandeur of it without destroying its simplicity. The gospel is sent by God to tell us that we may receive forgiveness of our sins. These are the glad tidings which are clogged with no impossible conditions and no metaphysical difficulties. Nothing can at once be so grand, and yet so simple, as that God, so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son to die for it, that whosoever believed in him should not die, but have everlasting life. God is love, and we see evidences of his goodness everywhere. The angels themselves never had the glory of a sinner ransomed from his misery. Other things reveal to us the wisdom, the power, the glory and the mind of God, but the Gospel reveals to us the heart of God as we see it through the sacrifice of Christ. A doctor knows no higher happiness than when after long labor and unwearying skill he rescues a sufferer who has lain at the point of death, and God received no higher and more welcome delight than when he has brought to the foot of his throne a lowly and penitent sinner, and rescued him from the depths of his misery. God has a high and peculiar happiness in the redemption of the wicked, and yet men speak as if God was unwilling that they should be saved. This is a delusion. You cannot make God happier than by accepting the great sacrifice that he has offered to you. A special happiness dearer to him than the music of the spheres is the prayer of the publican "God be merciful to me a sinner." Paul says that the Gospel was committed to his trust, and we as Christians, have a grave responsibility. Our duty is three-fold. We have to accept the Gospel to preserve it and to diffuse it. The heathen has sinned without law, and without law shall be judged, but on us have been bestowed great privileges, and by them we shall be judged. Heard ye ever of a manacled slave refusing liberty, or a condemned criminal rejecting a reprieve? Then why should you refuse to accept freedom from sin and life everlasting when it is offered to you by the Gospel of Christ. It is our duty at this day to preserve the Gospel as it was given to us, and while men are playing fast and loose with it and blurring it by a gaudy ritualism, let it be ours to hold forth the simple good faith; let us preach not ordinances, not mere morality, but the simple beauty of God's holiness, and Christ's love, who died to save sinners. We have, likewise, a duty to diffuse the gospel. Paul felt himself a trustee, as it were, of the gospel. He said, "I am a debtor to Jew and Greek." To pay that debt, he went about all his days, preaching the glad tidings and diffusing the Gospel wherever he went. We have that responsibility. We are trustees, too, and our duty is not simply to accept and preserve the gospel, but to diffuse it over all the land, to teach it to sinners and show its beauty to the poor and miserable throughout this vast world.

The Work in Papal Countries, of American and Foreign Christian Union—Address by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea.

A meeting was held last evening in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, on behalf of "The Work in Papal Countries, of American and Foreign Christian Union." Owing to the recent inclemency of the weather, the lights in the church were only sufficient to make "darkness visible." Mr. CHITTENDEN presided in the absence of the pastor, who was detained by important engagements. The Secretary reviewed the work of the Society for some time past, and introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. VERMILYEA, of the Reformed Dutch Church, who said that he had been in Europe fifteen years ago, and no doubt since then great changes had been effected. A great cloud, a vast storm, had swept over Europe; the recent war was a glorious triumph for Protestantism in the victory of Prussia, the standard-bearer of enlightenment and progress. The southern nations—the Latin nations—were at present in a state of agitation. A natural convulsion, the ultimate result of which would be an abandonment of Rome, and the overthrow of the Papacy. France! Glorious smiling land of pleasure—land of the vine! How desolate and fallen is she! What will be her future condition? Italy, apparently quiet and settling down, breathing the free air of liberty so far as can be in a Roman country, concealed but a convulsion like her own volcano. A spirit was at work in Italy from which good results might be hoped. A great tendency was shown to repudiate Rome. On crossing the Italian frontier he enveloped his Bible in the American flag. It met the respect which it deserved. American citizens traveling in Europe had, he said, gained the esteem of those with whom they had come in contact. A new state of affairs had been inaugurated. The Italians were somewhat jealous of foreign influence, and were not thoroughly prepared to throw off Popery, but the effects of the "Free Church of Italy," aided by this and kindred societies, would, with God's help, accomplish the good work. The speaker gave some anecdotes of his travels in Europe, and concluded by stating that there were thirty-five churches in Italy, supported by this and other similar organizations, solicited the contributions of the faithful, and prayed that Italy—Resurgent Italy—might be the redemption of the Latin race.

Rev. Mr. SABINE spoke of the life and labors of Dr. REILLY in Mexico, after which the meeting closed with a prayer.

Anniversary of the Young Men's Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church—Address by Rev. William Adams.

The annual anniversary of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, was celebrated last evening. The exercises were of an appropriate and interesting character, consisting of the singing of hymns selected for the occasion, prayers and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., and a sermon and benediction by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D. Mr. ADAMS in his discourse said, that there was often more real greatness in fulfilling well the commonplace duties of life, and in doing actions of secret and unnoticed benevolence, than in those brilliant achievements that attracted great public notice and applause. Life was made up of commonplaces, that were not to be looked at contemptuously because they were so. Fame was only a shadow, and they would better not neglect the substantial goods of life in its pursuit. Leave, he said, to those who enjoy the distinction of genius, the accomplishment of the things that force themselves upon the notice and public admiration of the world, and let young men beginning in life choose some particular plan of well doing, and do it without hope of fame. The unostentatious and unnoticed deeds of quiet benevolence, are more worthy of admiration than the noisier acts of mankind, exerted in a good cause, when done for fame and reputation. The noblest ambition, he said, for a young man, was to be a gentleman. There were many opinions as to what constituted a gentleman. The best model of a gentleman was our Saviour. He was the first gentleman. He was rich and He gave up all and died to save us. In conclusion, the speaker enjoined young men to abandon the pursuit of the vanities of life and to practice Christianity and benevolence. The organ pealed out softly and beautifully the parting hymn to the air of "Home, Sweet Home," as the congregation dispersed to their homes. The affairs of the Society during the last year have been prosperous. An increased attendance of teachers and scholars is shown by the report in the four Sabbath and mission schools. The Wednesday evening Bible lessons have been attractive, and the scholars have taken great interest in the various missionary objects. The evening schools and the prayer-meetings and the mothers' meetings have been well sustained. A Strangers' Committee is a part of the Society. They form the acquaintance of young men and enlist them in Christian work.

Consecration of a New Catholic Church—Address by Rev. T. N. Burke.

Yesterday morning the new Dominican church at the corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue was consecrated by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, with the usual ceremonies. In the evening a lecture was delivered to a large congregation by Rev. T. N. BURKE, O. S. D., on "The Mother and the Inspiration of Art." The lecturer gave an elaborate description of the Catholic Church from its infancy to the present day, and said that all the fine arts and music were first propagated by it. MICHAEL ANGELO and RAPHAEL were spoken of as two of the greatest men of their day, and as having done more than any men of their time for the advancement of the fine arts. The eternal city—Rome—he described as the wealthiest in the world and the seat of science and learning. The revival of church architecture he considered was due to the Catholic Church, for with the advance of Protestantism advanced Gothicism and the fine arts. The lecturer afterward gave a most interesting account of his recent travels in Italy and Greece.

Our Fishing Interests—Letter from Secretary Boutwell.

[illegible] following reply to a letter from Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Massachusetts:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th ult. is before me. The present prospect is that there will be no change in the condition of the fisheries during the coming year, and that the fishermen may make arrangements for prosecuting their business in the ordinary way.

A bill substantially like the one prepared by me in aid of the maritime interests of the country will be reported by the House Committee on Commerce—omitting, however, that part which relates to the fishing interest. I am not informed as to the reason of this, except that the Committee on Commerce thought it expedient to leave that branch of the subject in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

My speech is not yet printed, but when it is I will endeavor to send you a copy.

Very truly yours,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

A Painful Ride for Life.

The Bangor *Whig* tells the story of a terrible ride which Mr. RUFUS KILGORE, a man living in Oldtown, had Tuesday evening. It seems that he was walking on the railroad track in the direction of his home when he was overtaken by a train, which was moving slowly on account of the deep snow. It was close upon him when he discovered it, and a moment's deliberation convinced him that his only course was to make a jump for the cow-catcher. This he did, but miscalculated the speed of the train, and in consequence of the severity of the shock his leg was broken, and it was with great difficulty that he managed to secure a grasp. But he clung desperately, and managed to drag himself up to the pilot, hanging there during the run of a mile, right in the teeth of the wind, and covered with flying snow thrown up by the locomotive in its way through the drift. No one on the engine knew of his dangerous position, and his cries for help were drowned by the noise of the wind and roar of the train until Oldtown was reached, and he was discovered more dead than alive. Assistance and restoratives were supplied, and the frightened and injured man will probably recover.

Buffalo Bill's Best Shot.

Although the renowned scout has left the Metropolis, where he attracted so much attention, a record of his daring deeds remains with us. This record "Buffalo Bill" gave to his friend, "Ned Buntline," who has written a story based on the adventures of the expert Western "trailer," whom Uncle Sam employs to track and watch the movements of the red-skinned foe. It is a narrative of real events, and contains the most vivid pictures of border life, its hunting sports, its trials and its dangers. We need hardly say that as "Ned Buntline" writes exclusively for the New-York *Weekly*, our readers must look for this entrancing story in STREET & SMITH'S widely-circulated paper. The number ready this (Monday) morning contains the beginning of *Buffalo Bill's Best Shot*. Of course there will be a rush for it.—*Tribune.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
FINE BRONZES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,
AND
CHOICE FANCY ARTICLES AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Tenth street.—*Advertisement.*

WATCH No. 1,264, STEM WINDER—bearing Trade Mark "Frederick Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co., (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me six months; its total variation from mean time being eight seconds.—H. COTTRELL, No. 128 Front-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

I was Taken with a very Heavy Cold in November last, which settled on my lungs, and produced much inflammation. For a while I thought I would never get better, as the symptoms of consumption became more and more marked; and this, too, was the opinion of my friends. I was compelled to desist from all except Sabbath services. The only relief I obtained for my complaint I derived from the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and so beneficially did this remedy act that I was soon restored, and I am now so unlike what I was that it seems to me I am almost alive from the dead. I have also found the Expectorant indispensable for the croup, which our little boy is subject to.—*Rev. Wm. S. Barnart, New-Jersey M. E. Conference.*

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. H. Levett's Latest Invention, the suction cellular plate, in combination with reticulated gold web, as a base for artificial teeth.
To us it seems the perfection of dental mechanism. We can therefore commend it to our readers.—*Art Journal.*
The most perfect we have ever seen.—*Evening Mail.*
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M. LEVETT & SON, Dentists.
Removed to 39 East 15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

Ten Years' Practical Experience in protecting dwellings, banks, safes and vaults by electricity, with thousands of customers as reference, is our authority that HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH AND BANK VAULT PROTECTOR is absolute protection against burglars.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Style for 1872, are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHIED'S, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $65, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway.—A new and desirable article.

MARRIED.

WESTERFIELD—LANE.—On Thursday, March 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., assisted by Rev. N. Vansant, of Newton, N. J., and Rev. Wm. Westerfield, of Morrisania, EUGENE T. WESTERFIELD to FANNIE A., daughter of John Lane, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ASH.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, 8th inst., MARIA DORSEY, wife of John M. Ash, and daughter of the late Isaac Prince.

ASMUS.—On Saturday, March 9, C. F. A. ASMUS, a native of Hamburg, aged 58 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 12, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island. Carriages will be at the Quarantine landing, Staten Island, to meet the 1 o'clock New-York boat.

BAKER.—On Friday, 8th inst., Capt. JOHN O. BAKER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 11, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. The remains will be taken to Hingham, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, March 9, FREDDIE, infant son of John E. and Mary E. Briggs, aged 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents.

BROWN.—On Saturday, after a short illness, Mrs. ANN BROWN, widow of the late John H. Brown, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. F. Houston, No. [illegible] Leonard-st., Greenpoint.

COLEMAN.—On Sunday, March 10, ANNA COLEMAN, relict of the late Herbert Coleman, Esq., in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at her late residence, No. 204 Lorimer-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

DONALDSON.—At Pueblo, Colorado, Feb. 24, of disease of the heart, ROBERT DONALDSON, Jr., son of Robert Donaldson, of Dutchess County, New-York, in the 34th year of his age.

FOWLER.—Suddenly, in this City, Friday, March 8, 1872, PETER T. FOWLER, late bookkeeper of the Revere House, in his 54th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 10 North Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 11, 1872, at 2 P. M.

HADDOCK.—On Saturday, March 9, at Port Chester, N. Y., ELLA, daughter of Stephen R. and Josephine Haddock, in the 5th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Park, at Port Chester, on Monday, March 11, at 12 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 9¾ o'clock.

KENYON.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., JANE [illegible], wife of Pardon W. Kenyon. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 7 P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible], near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

LAHEY.—In Brooklyn, March 8, WILLIE K., infant son of [illegible] and Maggie E. Lahey, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Oxford-st., Monday, the 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Died suddenly, on Friday evening, March 8, of disease of the heart, JOHN B. LAWRENCE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 42 East [illegible]-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MATTESON.—On Saturday morning, 9th inst., MARGARET MATTESON, relict of the late N. B. MATTESON, Esq., aged [illegible] years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, March 11, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Lexington-av., South Bergen, N. J., without further invitation.

MILLARD.—On Friday, 8th inst., B. L. MILLARD, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Dr. Hastings' Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

McGRATH.—In Brooklyn, March 9, Mrs. SARAH [illegible], wife of J. W. McGrath, and daughter of [illegible], Esq., of Newburg.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of [illegible] McGrath, [illegible], South Brooklyn. [illegible] Green-Wood [illegible].

POND.—At White Plains, N. Y., March [illegible], FRANKLIN [illegible], only son of Capt. Benjamin P. and Caroline Pond, aged [illegible].

POND.—[illegible]

QUINBY.—On Sunday, March [illegible], at the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Bailey, Snug Harbor, Staten Island, CATHERINE, widow of the late Walter Quinby, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, from the Reformed Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, March [illegible], of scarlet fever, ETTA, second child of William and Rosa Robinson, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 73 Fourth-place. The friends will please accept this invitation.

RAYMOND.—In Newburg, N. Y., Sabbath morning, March 10, of diphtheria, CLARA T., infant daughter of Wm. M. and Lizzie E. Raymond, aged 14 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of the parents, South-st., Newburg, at 3½ P. M., Tuesday, March 12. The 9½ A. M. train on Erie Railroad, and 10½ train Hudson River Railroad, arrive in time for services. Burial will be made Wednesday morning at Orange.

STAMPER.—Suddenly, March 9, ROBERT W. STAMPER, Jr., in the 20th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of Dr. Heath, No. 230 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SPEES.—At Greenville, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1872, Rev. SHUBALL G. SPEES, D. D., aged 61 years.

☞ Western papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 9, EMELINE, wife of Martin M. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 15 Barrow-st., Tuesday afternoon, March 12, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SINCLAIRE.—At Corning, N. Y., on Saturday morning, 9th March, FANNIE A. OAKES, wife of Henry P. Sinclaire.

Funeral from her late residence, at Corning, at [illegible] o'clock, Monday afternoon, 11th inst.

TROTTER.—Feb. 19, at Tandragee, County Armagh, Ireland, GEORGE WILLIAM, third and youngest son of the late Richard Trotter, Esq., aged [illegible] years.

His remains were interred in Tandragee Churchyard, Wednesday, 21st, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WINDSOR.—West New-Brighton, Staten Island, March 9, Mrs. SARAH WINDSOR, relict of Lloyd Dexter Windsor, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the Church of the Ascension, West New-Brighton, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River at 11 o'clock.

WEED.—At Norwalk, Conn., March 8, [illegible] A. WEED, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, at his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEED.—On Saturday, 9th inst., Mrs. CHARITY WINSLOW WEED, widow of the late John E. Weed, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles H. Mayo, No. 61 Leroy-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS
by order of
MESSRS. GOUPIL & CO., PARIS.

The entire stock of paintings in this country belonging to Messrs. Goupil & Co. will be sold by auction without any reserve or limitation, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS next. These paintings are now on free exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and comprise some 150 pictures, embracing many fine and choice examples by some of the best modern artists. Among them:

Antigna,	Brochart,	[illegible],
Beranger,	Brun,	Breton,
Brillouin,	Carand,	Compte-Calix,
[illegible],	Delaunay,	Dubufe,
Dieffenbach,	Giacomotti,	Girardet,
Hamon,	Hamman,	M. Koek-Koek,
Leyendecker,	Levy,	Moulinet,
Pasini,	[illegible],	[illegible],
Schlesinger,	[illegible],	Verboeckhoven,
Vibert,	Suber-Buhler,	Ziem,

and more than 100 others.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it is there and takes the place of food; consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken properly, gives tone and unites with the gastric juice and digests the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong; and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as far as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. But they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

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J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
JOHN F. HENRY,
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Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., NO. 686 Broadway, offer Chandeliers and Gas-fixtures (at wholesale prices) in Glass, Gilt or Bronze.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The Second Edition for March, of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,
will be ready THIS DAY, at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE MARCH GUIDE.
I.—LARGE RAILWAY MAP, representing all the railways of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.
II.—SMALL RAILWAY MAPS, delineating the principal routes of travel, opposite which will be found the time-table of the roads.
III.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage, rights of travelers, &c.
IV.—MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS and their Progress.
V.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.
VI.—NEW RAILWAY TIME-TABLES to date.
PRICE 25c.
For sale at all the principal hotels, book, periodical and news agencies and bookstores throughout the United States and Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. [illegible] 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock. CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, March 11, 1872, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of [illegible]-st. ISAAC B. BAILEY, President.
D. C. [illegible], Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week the market has been [illegible] active, and the public sales have been not only very largely attended, but the property offered has sold freely and well. The principal sales of the week have been those of the Walter estate, sold at the Exchange, on Tuesday, March 5, at which some sixty [illegible] lots, located in the vicinity of Morningside Park, were sold, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., for $[illegible], and a Supreme Court sale of fourteen lots on the Grand Boulevard and Seventy-seventh-street, sold at the Exchange, on Thursday, March 7, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, realized $211,250. A larger number than usual of other auctions of minor importance have also been consummated with good success, so that the total value of City real estate sold for the week ending Saturday, March 9, amounts to $636,010. The figures for the previous week, ending March 2, were $601,810. In addition to the above, J. JOHNSON, Jr., also sold at the Exchange on Tuesday, March 5, a choice selection of Brooklyn real estate at better prices than have been realized for a long time past, the total of the sale reaching the sum of $157,310. The exhibit of the week is a gratifying one, and business during the present week promises to continue equally active, if any opinion can be formed from the number of auctions projected, which is very large, as will be seen by a reference to the subjoined list:

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

At the Exchange, unless otherwise mentioned, during the present week, on the days noted, Auction Sales will be held as follows, at which City and other real estate, as below described, will be offered by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, Monday, March 11.

By WM. KENNELLY, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of FELIX V. B. KENNEDY, Esq., referee, 14 lots, with the buildings thereon, located in the Twelfth Ward of the City, and situate as follows: 1 lot 25.2 by 100, on the north-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-sixth-street; 1 lot, same size, on the south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Ninety-seventh-street; and 12 lots, seven each fronting respectively on Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, in size each 25 by 100.11. All the above will be sold in one parcel.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, three lots together, forming a plot in size 75x[illegible], with a three-story French roof house thereon, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

To-morrow, Tuesday, March 12.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee, the following valuable property: Two lots of land, with the four-and-a-half-story marble front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange-place, between William and Broad streets, and known as Nos. 46 and 47 Exchange-place, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 96.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.8 feet on the westerly line. The plot of land, with the four-story French-roof brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South streets, and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-street, and Nos. 15 and 16 South-street, being 47.3 feet on South-street and 60.9 feet on Broad-street, and the four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt streets, known as No. 226 Pearl-street, being 16.10 feet on Pearl-street, 28.7 feet on the rear, and 50.11 feet on Platt-street. The same firm will also offer at public auction other desirable City real estate as follows: Three lots of land, with three-story and basement brick buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Broome-street, between Wooster-street and South Fifth-avenue or Laurens-street, known as Nos. 489, 491 and 493 Broome-street. Lots each about 21 feet front by an average depth of 90 feet. Two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, between West Washington and Waverley places, known as No. 69; lot 20.9 by 80 feet. Ten four-story and basement brick houses and stores and lots, situate on the easterly side of Third-avenue, commencing on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street; houses about 54 feet deep; lots each 17.4 by 75. Four-story brick double tenement-house and lot, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, 75 feet east of Third-avenue, being house about 30 feet deep; lot 25 by 88; and the two-and-a-half-story brick house and lot, situate on the east side of Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince, known as No. 112; lot 25 by 100 feet.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., a house and lot—the latter 26.1 by 99—on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and the following desirably-located building lots: Two lots on the east side of Fourth-avenue, forming the block front between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, together in size, 201.10 by 100; three lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, each 25 by 100; two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 100 feet west of Avenue A, each 25 by 100.11; one lot, 25 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 65 feet east of Madison-avenue; and one lot, 24.11 by 95, on the north-east corner of the Sixth-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street. Also, at public auction, four full-sized lots on the south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at public auction, the premises known as No. 216 East Thirtieth-street, south side, between Second and Third avenues, embracing a three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, the latter being in size 18.9x98.9. Also the premises No. 240 East Thirty-first-street, south side, between the same avenues, comprising a lot 24x76.7, with a four-story brick tenement-house thereon. Both the above sales are announced as peremptory. In addition, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GEO. W. HARDIE, Esq., referee, the same auctioneer will offer for sale a house and lot, latter 19 by 26.6, on the west side of Norfolk-street, 51 feet 8 inches north of Delancey-street, and at three similar adjourned sales, all under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the following realty: house and lot, latter 25 by 75, No. 82 Bayard-street, between Mott and Mulberry streets. House and lot, latter 25 by 100, No. 114 Ridge-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and two full lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Eighth-avenue.

By J. JOHNSON, Jr., at public auction, two building lots, each 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and one lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between the same avenues, with a three-story and basement frame house thereon. Also, by order of the executors of JACOB NORMAN, deceased, one building lot, 25 by about 82.8, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, Esq., referee, at an adjourned sale, a house and lot, latter 26 by 65, on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street.

By A. JOURNEAY, at public auction, two four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, known as Nos. 44 and 46 West Sixteenth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lots each 30 by 103.3, houses each 55 feet in depth; also, the premises known as Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117 West 11th-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, embracing a plot of ground in size 90.10 by 103.3, with two three and four story brick buildings on the front thereof, and four-story brick buildings in rear.

Wednesday, March 13.

By HUGH N. CAMP, at public auction the four-story brick store and lot situate on the north side of Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl streets, known as No. 99; lot in size, 20.11 [illegible]. The property rents for $2,400 per annum. Also, a valuable plot of ground with the buildings thereon, situate at the junction of Hamilton-avenue, Clinton and Huntington streets, Brooklyn, with fronts on the streets named as follows: Hamilton avenue, 72.5; Clinton-street, 30.6; Huntington-street, 24 feet.

By E. A. J. LYNCH, at public auction, a desirable residence known as No. 108 East Thirty-first-street, south side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; lot, 19.6 by 98.9; house, 50 feet in depth.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, at an adjourned sale, One building lot on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and West Fifty-first-street, having a front on the avenue of 100.5, and on the street of 25 feet.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, two lots and improvements on the east side of Avenue A, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets. Lots together, in size, 50.5 by 95.

By J. JOHNSON, Jr., in Brooklyn, at the sales-room of WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 394 Fulton-street, under a Supreme Court order in partition, CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, four building lots, each 20 by 100, situate on the north side of President, between Bond and Hoyt streets. On one of the lots a three-story and basement brick house is already erected, which will be sold with the property.

Thursday, March 14.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of M. J. WALDHEIMER, Esq., referee: Two lots, situate on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, and two lots in the rear on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, commencing 225 feet west of Ninth-avenue, each 25 by 100.5. By order of the executor of JAMES THOMPSON, deceased: Four lots situate on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, [illegible] 25.2 by 100; six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, commencing 100 feet west of First-avenue, each 25 by 100.11, and four lots, with the three-story and basement frame house thereon, situate on the north-west corner of First-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, [illegible]; by order of the executors of SAMUEL [illegible], deceased; one lot, on east side of First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, each 25.1 by [illegible]; three lots north side of Twenty-third-street, commencing [illegible] feet 5 inches east of First-avenue, and three lots, in rear, on south side Twenty-fourth-street, together with the stone factory building thereon; lots each 25 by 98.9; and five lots south side of Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet 4 inches east of First-avenue, together with the brick buildings thereon, each 25 by 98.9; also at public auction, three lots, with the two-story and attic and three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greene-street, between Canal and Grand streets, known as Nos. 28, 30 and 32 Greene-street; lots each 25 by 100 feet; and the three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the north side of East Fourth-street, between Lafayette-place and the Bowery, known as No. 28; lot about 21.6 by 98 feet.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at an executor's sale, by order of MONTAGUE M. HENDRICKS, executor of FRANCES HENDRICKS, the valuable dwelling, with extra large lot of ground, known as No. 19 East Twelfth-street, north side, 330 feet east of Fifth-avenue; house two stories, attic and basement, high stoop, brick; 25 by 48.6 feet, with inclosed piazza; lot 25 feet front, 26.0½ feet rear, 148.4 feet on the west side, 153.9 feet on the east side. Also, at public auction, the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 447 West Thirty-fourth-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; lot 20.10 by 98.09 feet; house 45 feet deep, and extension 12 by 15 feet.

By ALLEN & BROWN, at public auction, 1 building lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 75.5 feet south of Sixty-fourth-street; and 4 lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue. Also, by order of trustees, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 7 Varick-place, or Sullivan-street, between Houston and Bleecker streets, lot 25 by 100, house 45 feet deep.

By S. DINGEE, at public auction, the house and lot known as No. 33 St. Mark's-place.

By D. M. SEAMAN, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the following property: Plot of ground on the north-east corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, 53 by 52.7 by 69.9 by 27.9; one lot, 25 by 75, on the north side of Warren-street, 50 feet north of College-place; three lots, each 25 by 75, known as No. 26 College-place and Nos. 66 and 68 Warren-street; four lots on the south-west corner of Chambers-street and College-place, each 25 by 50; one lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 26 College-place; one lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of Warren street; one lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 12 Worth-street, south side, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, and one lot 25 by 100, known as No. 48 Thomas-street. All the above will be sold in one parcel, and the sale is made more particularly to perfect title. The same auctioneer will also sell as another Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, BENJAMIN P. TODD, Esq., referee, a lot 28 by about 87, with improvements, located on the east side of Market-street, between Madison and Henry-streets.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of trustees, the lease of two lots, with the four-story and basement brick building thereon, known as Nos. 527 and 529 West Twenty-second-street, north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; lots, together in size, 50 by 98.9; building, 50 by 80. The lease has twenty-one years to run from May 1, with covenant of renewal for a similar term; ground rent, $500 per annum. Also, the following property located at East Orange, N. J.: Two-story and Mansard-roof frame house, and plot of ground, on the north side of Main-street, between Greenwood-avenue and Sterling-street; house, 35 by 50; plot contains about four city lots. Also, plot of ground adjoining above, containing about six city lots. Also a two-story and Mansard-roof frame house and plot of ground, in same town, situated on the south-east side of Harrison-street, 250 feet west of Central-avenue, house 50 by 40, plot 150 by 425. Also, the following building lots, located at Orange, N. J.: Fifteen lots on the north side of Hill-street, extending through to the Morris and Essex Railroad, 108.9 feet west of Prince-street, each 25 by 180; and seven lots, each 25 by 108.9, adjoining above, fronting on Prince-street. The same auctioneer will, in addition, offer at public auction the property known as the Jarrard estate, located at New-Brunswick, N. J., embracing a plot of ground 465 by about 105, with three-story frame hotel, a stable, and other buildings thereon.

By J. JOHNSON, Jr., at Long Island City, Astoria, at the office of J. M. WHITNEY, Esq., Sunswick-terrace, at public auction, forty-seven lots, with buildings, dock and deep-water front, located respectively on Remsen, Bayties, Woolsey, and Linden streets, Astoria, the property of Capt. JOSEPH BINNEY. The lots are well-located and desirable. The sale will take place at 12½ P. M., and full particulars can be obtained of the auctioneer in charge at his office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Friday, March 15.

By WM. KENNELLY, at a Sheriff's sale, the six-story brick house with stores and lot on the north-west corner of Delancey and Norfolk streets, known as No. 120 Delancey-street and No. 86 Norfolk-street; lot in size, 26 by 51.8; building covers same.

This auction will close the business of the week and the above list of proposed sales, as far as we have been able to become informed, is complete. Should others, however, be projected or any omitted be brought to our attention they will be duly noticed.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

H. S. DREW & CO.
Have removed their
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
From No. 175 to
No. 155 5th-av., [illegible] Hotel.

ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J.—Great variety of property for sale and exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent at ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, SUMMIT, BLOOMFIELD and NEWARK. ELIZABETH, fifty houses for sale and rent. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE, ON MURRAY HILL, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., a four-story full width house, about 70 feet deep; one of the most elegant on the Hill; price $90,000. ALSO, No. 48 Park-av., full size and perfect; price, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house with all modern improvements, with or without furniture, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. If not sold prior to April 1, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington avs., two elegant four-story houses, parlor floor in hard wood. Also, two strictly first-class four-story stone-front houses, on Madison-av. Apply on north-east corner of Madison-av. and 53d st. to Mr. NEWTON.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED—A GOOD STORE and tenement property, well located, in exchange for a first-class brown-stone house on Lexington-av., just put in the best order, and about thirty lots at Williams Bridge, unencumbered. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN-STONE houses, east side of 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts., and north side of 110th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all improvements; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, No. 54 Dey-st.

GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, NO. 40 WALker-st., offer for sale or to let, several new and desirable houses, located in the Fifth Ward of the City of Elizabeth, and also at Oakland, between Cranford and Westfield, N. J. Building plots also for sale at each of the above places.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store, No. 250 Pearl-st., between John and Fulton sts., about 25x[illegible] feet, well rented; will be sold at a price that will make it worthy the attention of capitalists. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY FINished four-story 25-feet front houses, north side 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV., CORNER 39th-st.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brick house, 25x75 feet; in perfect order and with all the modern improvements; price, $40,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, in 51st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., fully furnished from top to bottom with elegant furniture. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF 70TH-ST., near Lexington-av., a three story, high stoop, brown stone front, size 22x65, lot 103; all modern improvements; to be sold; terms easy. Address No. 170 East 70th-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, 74th-st., near Madison-av. Price $38,000, cost $40,000; none more handsomely finished. Owner, FRANKFIELD, No. 328 8th-av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Leight-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-WIDTH FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, on 19th-st., near 5th av.
H. S. DREW & CO.
No. 155 5th-av.; Branch Office, No. 337 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY, basement, brown-stone and brick house No. 86 Amity-st., with a stable in the rear. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

CORNER HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale on 5th-av., below 42d-st.; very elegant. Price asked $200,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 29 Lispenard-st., near Church-st., 25x100 feet; will be sold at a sacrifice and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A COSY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 6 Lexington-av., near 22d-st., for sale, with furniture.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE water front, foot North 8th-st., and vacant lots [illegible], Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to A. C. HARMON, [illegible], No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

$18,500.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Apply on premises, No. [illegible] West [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.
[illegible]
W. G. HALSTED, G. C. HALSTED, W. B. HALSTED, } Executors of estate of R. Halsted.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots are offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.: Boulevard, near 80th-st., a very handsome plot. 5th-av., on the Central Park, large plot on a corner of 100th-st. [illegible], near 126th-st., plot 50 feet front, through to St. Nicholas-av., cheap. Madison-av., several handsome plots. Madison-av., a handsome front near 120th-st. New-av., a very desirable front near 126th-st., very low. [illegible] For full particulars apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 3 East 58th-st., 25x55, with stable adjoining, 16x25; plot 50x100, situated only 125 feet from 5th-av., and in one of the best streets, near the Park; will be sold at the low price of $[illegible]. Terms to suit. Apply at No. [illegible] 5th-av., or No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

MODERATE-PRICED HOUSES FOR sale by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.
West 22d-st., 3-story [illegible] brick $14,700
[illegible]-st., 3-story h. s. brick, handsomely frescoed 17,500
[illegible]-st., 3-story h. s. brick 23,000
East [illegible]-st., 3-story h. s. [illegible] 16,000

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, 20x[illegible]; 40 feet court-yard, and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern improvements; No. 253 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, 10 rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements; Nos. 169, 171 and 173 Adelphi-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 19¼x[illegible], all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 262 Clermont-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, filled in with brick, sub-cellar, &c., in Brooklyn; 18x28x100; eight rooms, hot and cold water throughout, range-heater, vestibule door, plate-glass windows; just been put in complete order; located in Hall-st., twenty minutes from the ferries; can be bought for $5,300, only $2,000 cash; 200 houses to let and sell. Call on WELLES & MEAD, No. 192 Remsen-st., near Court.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Hills' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av.—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 21 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPRES, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 23 Cedar-st., New-York.

AT YONKERS,
TARRYTOWN,
NYACK,
WHITE PLAINS,
ORANGE,
and in all directions within fifty miles of New-York, we are offering a fine assortment of VILLAGE and COUNTRY PROPERTY of every description for sale and to rent.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SCARBOROUGH, ON the Hudson, one and a half miles south of Sing Sing, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat containing seventy-eight acres, on which there is a handsome, large, substantial, hollow brick wall dwelling-house, with piazzas on three sides, containing twenty-two rooms, all modern improvements, standing on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class; stable, green-house, gate-house, wagon-shed, &c., most of them built of brick in keeping with the house. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, and a variety of grapes. The grounds are handsomely laid out with ornamental and forest trees. The property has a frontage of 2,750 feet on Broadway, (the old New-York and Albany post road,) and can be divided into twelve handsome places of from three to twelve acres. Will rent or sell the house and eleven acres, with most of the buildings, or will sell place entire or subdivided. Plans, photographs, &c., can be seen, and further particulars obtained of EDWARD AUSTEN, Trustee, No. 207 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, Real Estate Broker, No. 21 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—LOCUST GROVE, THE ELEgant residence of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles south of Poughkeepsie. The house is very commodious, is in excellent order throughout, and commands extensive views of the river and Highlands. The grounds comprise seventy-six acres, and are beautifully laid out. There are good stables, hot and cold graperies, fruit-trees, and all the appointments for a most desirable residence. For full particulars and terms, which are very easy, apply to PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

SUMMER HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE—Montclair, N. J. Hillside Seminary is offered to lease, partly furnished, for a term of two, three, or five years. The house and premises are admirably adapted for the above purpose; will accommodate about fifty boarders; large and commodious out-buildings. Such a house, both for Winter and Summer boarding, is greatly in demand in this well-known and popular resort. Possession given as soon as required. Rent of premises, $2,400 per annum. Apply at the Seminary, or address Box No. 60, Montclair, N. J.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE at a bargain, a beautifully-located country seat, eleven rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house and out-buildings; grounds well improved; choice varieties of fruit and ornamental trees; location high, commanding fine views, with four to forty acres; possession; see photograph and list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

ENGLEWOOD.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE house, three parlors, finished in black walnut; eight bedrooms, five corner lots, three minutes' walk from depot; all modern improvements; slate roof; price, $10,000, $7,500 can remain for a long term of years. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,745 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN THE HIGHLANDS OF the Hudson, one and a half miles east of Garrison's Station, fifteen acres of land; good orchard of pear and apple trees, in fine condition; stream of water running through property; house and barn. Apply to Mrs. FORSON, Garrison's, Putnam County, New-York.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x150, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $800, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 135 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence in Westport, Conn.; double house of thirteen rooms; good well-water and cellar; barn, carriage-house, &c.; land adjoining to suit purchaser; beautiful river and Sound view, and fine shade. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD, Westport, Conn.

AT ORANGE, MONTROSE—VERY complete French-roofed residence, furnished, over two acres, capable of subdivision; lawns, garden; near depot, excellent neighborhood, restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. THIS LOCATION SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE Hudson, a furnished dwelling-house, with out-houses and thirty-five acres of land, having a river front of nearly 2,000 feet. Will be divided, if desired; terms easy. Apply to G. C. SATTERLEE, No. 173 Broadway.

A HOME—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT OF about eighteen acres, at South Yonkers. The furniture, of the best kind, can be purchased with the premises. Terms easy. Apply to D. BINSSE, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IN PASSAIC—$5,000—a desirable new house, 25x[illegible], and five city lots, five minutes from depot; eight large rooms, water, heater, &c. Terms easy. J. B. THOMES, Box No. 182 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JAMES MORRISON'S
Celebrated CALIFORNIA EUREKA LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for Rheumatism and kindred diseases. Price $1 per bottle.
A. JOHNSON, Sole Agent, No. 100 West 25th-st., New-York.

ERIE SCOW-BOATS WANTED.—PARties having open scow-boats in good order, to sell, will find a cash purchaser by addressing K. J. Co., No. [illegible] Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON THE EAST RIVER, [illegible] STORES, A, B, C, D AND E.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The above property, having a front on the East River of [illegible] feet, and extending back to Furman-st., an average depth of [illegible] feet, (an area of forty city lots,) together with the warehouses, piers, bulkheads and water rights. The close proximity of this property to Wall-st., and the large extent of its water-front, with the rapidly increasing demand at this port for shipping facilities, renders this location one of the most valuable that has been offered in many years. The fee is unincumbered and entirely beyond any control of Dock Commissioners or Harbor-Masters.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. To see the property apply on the premises.

For maps and other information apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.

EXCHANGE-PLACE.—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 46 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 96.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.8 feet on the westerly line.

BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS.—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.

PEARL-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 226 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 28.7 feet on the rear, and 50.11 feet on Platt-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney, No. 56 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 25 by 180 feet with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1885; rent $6,300 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum, with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st. The plot of ground at the north-easterly corner of 81st-st. and Lexington-av., containing 102.2 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.

The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 6th-av., 48.5 feet north from 51st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.
ALBON MAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 3D-AV. AND 108TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE—The ten four-story and basement brick houses and stores, and lots, situate on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 108th-st.; the houses are about 54 feet deep, and are finished in the best style.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET—The four-story brick double tenement-house and lot, situate on the south side of 108th st., seventy-five feet east of 3d-av.; house about 30 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BROOME-ST. PROPERTY. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOME-STREET—The lots of land, together with the three-story and basement brick buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Wooster-st. and South 5th-av. or Laurens-st., and known as Nos. 489, 491 and 493 Broome-st. [illegible] Broome-st. has been widened in front of this property, the land taken for such widening paid for, as is also the assessment. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HARLEM PROPERTY ON 123D-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The 3 lots, together with the three-story French-roof frame house thereon, situate on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 125 feet east of 2d-av. The house is about 25 feet wide, has two-story dining-room extension, and one-story kitchen extension; has modern improvements, gas, water-closets, stationary tubs, range and furnace. Lots each, 25x100.11 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 6TH-AV. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, together with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, situate on the westerly side of 6th-av., between West Washington and Waverley places, and known as No. 69; house about 30 feet deep, with extension of about 12 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 112 SOUTH 5TH-AV., LAURENS-ST., AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. S. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

SOUTH FIFTH-AVENUE OR LAURENS-STREET.—The two and a half story brick-house and lot, situate on the easterly side of South 5th-av., between Spring and Prince sts., and known as No. 112; lot, 25x100 feet.

R. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (Successor to Johnson & Miller,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, March 12,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE AUCTION SALE.
By order of Dwight Webb, Esq., Executor of the estate of Jacob Werman, deceased, Valuable lot on north side of 116th-st., 175 feet west of 8th-av.
Also, SAME TIME and PLACE, Valuable Harlem house, situated on north side of 128th-st., 355 feet west of 8th-av. Desirable three-story and basement house, containing eleven rooms; all modern improvements; Nicolson pavement on street; sewer connections; terms easy.
Also, two lots on 113th-st., 113th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 5th-av. Maps of above property now ready at auctioneer's office.

WEDNESDAY, March 13,
at 12 o'clock, at sales-room of Walters, Thomas & Co., No. 394 Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Supreme Court sale of three-story brick house and four lots on President-st., 115 feet from Bond-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, March 14,
at 12½ o'clock, at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Esq., Sunswick Terrace, Long Island City, Astoria:
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
Capt. JOSEPH BOUNTY'S SPLENDID PROPERTY at Long Island City, Astoria, consisting of 47 building lots, with buildings and dock and deep-water front, adjoining the residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq., and within a few hundred yards of the Government works at Hell Gate. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists or for those desiring sites for residences in full view of the East River. The property is accessible by two lines of steam-boats running every half hour from Peck-slip, also by Ninety-second-street Ferry and by Hunter's Point Horse Railroad. Terms—Seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD by the subscribers, WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CEDAR AND GREENWICH STREETS.—The north-east corner of Cedar-st. and Greenwich st., with the four tenements thereon, being Nos. 139, 141, 143 Greenwich-st. and No. 127 Cedar-st., being together 88 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st. and 94 feet 4 inches on Cedar-st.; sale peremptory; title indisputable; present rents, $8,432 per annum.
C. W. SANDFORD, WM. HIBBARD, } Executors, No. 27 Chatham-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable piece of property, situated on north side of Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl sts., together with the four-story brick building erected thereon, and now rented for $2,400 till May 1, 1872, and known as No. 99 Maiden-lane; size, 20x[illegible] feet. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

E. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway—East 31st-st., the very desirable three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 108 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements; size 19.6x98.9. For maps and permits apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st.

S. DINGEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, Thursday, March 14, 1872, 12 o'clock M.,
NO. 33 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
Terms easy.
The premises may be seen from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway. Vacant lots on 2d, 4th, 8th and 9th avs.; 105th, 106th, 122d and 133d sts. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SIXTH-AVENUE.—1 lot, s. e. corner 51st-st., size 100.5 on avenue by 25 on street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN—OFFICE, No. 9 Broadway. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO [illegible]. REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, March 14,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Peremptory sale of five valuable lots in the Twenty-second Ward, near Grand Boulevard on 10th-av. and 64th-st.
TENTH-AVENUE—One lot east side of 10th-av., 75 feet 5 inches south of 64th-st.; size of lot, 25x100.
SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET—Four lots south side of 64th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., and near Grand Boulevard; size, 25x100.5 each lot.
ALSO,
Trustees' sale of valuable Fifteenth Ward property on Varick-place or Sullivan-st.
(By order of whom it may concern.)
VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 7 Varick place; size of house, 25x45; lot, 25x100, with party walls.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 9 Broadway.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY. A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property:

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Nos. 44 and 46, between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, replete with modern improvements, each 55 by about 30 feet; lots 30x103.3 each. Possession May 1, 1872.

WEST ELEVENTH-STREET—Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117, between 5th and 6th avs., two, three and four story brick buildings in front, four-story brick buildings in rear; ground, 90.10x103.3. Possession May 1, 1872. This is a valuable plot, being nearly 100 feet square, offering great advantages for improvement. Terms accommodating.

Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground having three fronts on Clinton and Huntington and Hamilton avs., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT LONG BRANCH, from the 1st of June to the 7th September next, the most complete marine villa residence on the shore; the cottage has dining-room, drawing-room, reception-room, eight bedrooms and all necessary offices; flower-gardens, kitchen-garden, croquet-lawn, billiard-room; the tenant would have the use of a cow; coach-house room for two carriages, stabling for three horses and bathing-ground. Apply to Mr. THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's Theatre.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A HANDSOME four-story brown-stone dwelling on Madison-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 32 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house and stable on 5th-av. below 32d-st.; to let to a strictly private family for three years at $7,000 per annum, taxes and insurance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 32D-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully-furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 23 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—TO LET IN CLINton-place, near Greene-st., three story, high stoop, brick, fully furnished, rent low to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME HOUSES IN North New-York, $600 each; one furnished, $800; all improvements, range, gas, &c. Inquire of POSTMASTER, Mott Haven, N. Y.

TO RENT—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED house in 39th-st., near Park-av., brown-stone, four stories, rent $225 per month, and to a private family only. Apply at No. 40 West 18th-st.

SEVERAL FULLY AND WELL FURnished houses to let—One upon 5th-av. and others near by. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 23d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 108th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.
N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

WEST 84TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK—Three-story frame dwelling, with eleven rooms, together with carriage-house, stable and twenty lots of ground, to let to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises, corner of 84th-st. and 9th-av.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND HALF HIGH basement house, in good order, on 44th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Brooklyn; commands a fine view of New-York Bay; rent $400. Apply to J. E. AMBLER, No. 420 3d-av., New-York.

A COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—SUITable for a small family, with all the improvements, located near Central Park; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to or address E. KNIGHT, No. 124 Front-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A GOOD TENANT, a fine four-story brown-stone house; 74th-st., ninth house east of Madison-av., open all day. Owner, FRANKFIELD, No. 328 8th-av.

FRENCH APARTMENTS TO LEASE—No. 3 East 15th-st.—Apartments on first, third and fourth floors. For permits apply to R. H. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON EAST 42D-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., a three-story high-stoop Ohio-stone house; rent $1,300. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

AT YONKERS—TWELVE UNFURNISHed and eight furnished houses to let; also a number of houses and country-seats for sale. Apply to AMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER 39TH-ST.—Two-story frame building, 30x90 feet, in fine repair, together with four full lots, to lease low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

AT MODERATE PRICES.
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 51 TO 55 BROADWAY.
BASEMENT OFFICES,
In Exchange Court and at No. 14 Broad-st., and No. 14 New-st.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 53 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 287 BROADWAY, south-west corner of Fulton-st., the splendid office now occupied by the North-western Life Insurance Company, suitable for banking, insurance, &c. Apply at No. 180 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO RENT—STORE ON FRONT-ST., NEAR Broad, 28x84; has been occupied past thirty years by one firm as a provision-store.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

LOFTS TO LET—LIGHT, CONVENIENT and desirable, at very low rates, in the Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company's building, No. 294 Bowery. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—A PROMINENT CORNER STORE, on 5th-av. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 BROADWAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL family from May 1, or April 1, with modern conveniences, and having about ten rooms; location between 5th and 25th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address M. W., Box No. 169 Times Office, stating location and terms.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A gentleman desires to rent a furnished house for the Summer months at the above place. Any person wishing to rent at a moderate price may find a good and careful tenant by addressing Box No. 4,494 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 4,978 Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A YOUNG LAdies' school, two adjoining houses eligibly situated. Address Box No. 73 Up-town Times Office, No. [illegible] West 32d-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address L. F. K., Box No. 2,082 New-York City Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE OR two stores, adjoining, in either Pine, Cedar or Liberty sts., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Answer, Box No. 2,978 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, [illegible] extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to our unusually complete lines of PARIS and PAISLEY LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, Both Open and Filled Centres.

Full lines of MERINO and CASHMERE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS of a very superior make.

A superb collection of OTTOMAN and other FANCY SHAWLS and SCARFS, together with a handsome variety of DOMESTIC WOOL AND WORSTED SHAWLS, at attractive prices. N. B.—Steam elevator for the convenience of customers.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

AT KINZEY'S,
NO. 691 BROADWAY.
BARGAINS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 10c.
BROCADE RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c. up.
PLAID AND FANCY RIBBONS, 6c. up.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c. up.
FANCY GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 25c. up.
WIDE FANCY RIBBONS, 25c. yard up.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c. yard up.
ALL THE NEW SHADES IN RIBBONS.

SILK TIES AND SCARFS.
SILK-FRINGED TIES, 20c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
FANCY SILK TIES, 10c., 25c., 40c. up.
WINDSOR TIES, at 50c.
ALL THE REGULAR $1 TIES, 69c.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
LOT OF SILK FRINGES, 5c. to 25c. yard.
SILK GIMPS, 25c. to $6 90 piece.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 piece.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 25c. piece.
LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 3c., 6c., 8c. yard.
SATINS, SILKS AND VELVETS CHEAP.
SILK VELVETS, 25c., 31c., 38c., 40c. piece.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF KID GLOVES, 25c. to 40c. pair.
EMBROIDERED KID GLOVES, 69c. pair.
EMBROIDERED TWO BUTTON, 75c. pair.
THE ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, 75c. pair.
THE DUCHESS KID GLOVES, 75c. pair.
WE HAVE THESE GLOVES IN
BLACK MODES AND OPERA COLORS.
LISLE AND BERLIN GLOVES, 10c. up.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
SILK-EMBROIDERED BALBRIGGANS, 37½c.
FULL REGULAR MADE, 15c. pair.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 10c. pair up.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, 5c. pair up.
GENTS' REGULAR ENGLISH, 19c., up.

AT KINZEY'S.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE
LESS THAN JOBBER'S PRICES.
AT KINZEY'S.
WE HAVE ALL THE GOODS ADVERTISED,
AND SELL AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
AT KINZEY'S.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
LINEN EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. yard.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
REAL LACES, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c. yard up.
CROCHET EDGINGS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c. yard up.
FRENCH THREAD LACES, 15c. yard up.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 17c., 20c. piece up.
APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES, 25c. up.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 12c. piece up.
LINEN COLLARS, 1c., 3c., 6c., 8c. up.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
60,000 yards
HAMBURGS,
EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 29c., 31c.,
36c., 39c., 42c., 46c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. yard.
20,000 yards FANCY
RUFFLINGS,
3c., 6c., 10c., 13c., 20c., 25c., 31c. yard.
MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 12c., 20c., 25c., 31c. piece.
LASHES AND OTHER RUFFLINGS, 15c. piece up.
FINE WORKED BANDS, 25c. up.
SILK VAIL GRENADINES, 40c. yard up.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c. up.
PURE LINEN AND HEMSTITCH, 12½c., 15c. up.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 7c., 8c. up.
HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED, 20c. up.
GENTS' LINEN HEMMED, 15c., 20c., 25c.
MISSES' AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 6c. up.
600 DOZEN FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. up.

UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.
400 DOZEN OF LADIES'
AND MISSES UNDER-WEAR—DRAWERS,
CHEMISE, SKIRTS, NIGHT-DRESSES, &c.
AT ABOUT THE COST OF THE MATERIALS.
LOTS OF DRAWERS FROM 20c. to $1.
LOTS OF CHEMISE, 50c. to $1.
TUCKED AND TRIMMED SKIRTS, 69c. up.
NIGHT-DRESSES, 89c. to $1.
AMONG THE LOT IS A QUANTITY OF IMPORTED GOODS OF THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS MADE, WITH REAL LACE AND FINE EMBROIDERY.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.
REAL WHITBY JETS, 25c. and 50c.
GILT SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c. set.
FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. pair up.
CHAINS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
SPOOL AND SKEIN SILK, 1c.
100 YARDS MACHINE SILK, 5c.
EXCELLENT 200 yard SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 3c. paper.
ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., dozen.
ENGLISH HAIRPINS, 3c. package.
ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, 5c., 6c., 10c. up.
BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TAPES, &c., very low.

AUCTION LOT DEPARTMENT.
ON SECOND FLOOR CHEAP LOTS OF LINEN TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS, MUSLINS, LACES, CURTAINS, &c., &c., VERY LOW.
NAINSOOK MUSLINS, 12½c. yard up.
JACONET AND SWISS MUSLINS, 12½c. up.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 29 up.
LACE CURTAINS, 20c. to $4.
PIQUES AND MARSEILLES, 12½c. up.
LINEN NAPKINS, 4c., 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c. up.
LINEN TOWELS, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c. up.
CHEAP LOT OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
PLAID NAINSOOK MUSLINS, 12½c. up.
OPENING ON THIS FLOOR AUCTION LOTS EVERY DAY WAY UNDER PRICE.

AT WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

AT JACKSON'S
FAMILY MOURNING-STORE,
Corner BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS EVER IMPORTED. FUNERAL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

AT JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
IRON GRENADINES, ALL SILK AND WOOL, at 62c., 75c., 90c. and $1 per yard.
THE HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE TRADE.
CALL AND SEE THEM!

BLACK SILKS.
GREAT
POPULAR SALE OF
BONNETT'S, PONSON'S
and GUINETT'S
Celebrated
BLACK SILKS.
Black This week Silks
Black we will offer Silks
Black a Silks
Black magnificent Silks
Black Stock of Silks
Black genuine Silks
Black Paris and Lyons Silks
Black Gros Grain Silks
Black and Silks
Black Taffeta Silks Silks
Black the Silks
Black quality of which Silks
Black we guarantee Silks
Black to be the best Silks
Black imported Silks
Black and the Silks
Black best value Silks
Black sold in the City Silks
Black for many years. Silks
Black Prices from $1 to $5 per yard. Silks
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Between Houston and Prince sts.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS FOR Spring wear now open, from $30 up to $1,500.
J. RUSSELL,
No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

IMITATION SPANISH LINENS, Fancy Stripes, Canvas for Bags, Burlaps, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fur and Plush Robes. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. [illegible]

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
E. Ridley & Son
receive, almost daily, per European steamers, also through importers and domestic manufacturers, new Silk, Straw and Millinery Goods, comprising all the newest tints in Gros Grain Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Turquoise, Dress Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Yankee Notions, Corsets. Great bargains in Embroideries, Real Laces and White Goods.
NEXT SATURDAY, 10,000 new Silk Parasols.
E. Ridley & Son,
NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT
KID GLOVES.
CLEARING OUT MAKES WE DECLINE TO KEEP IN FUTURE AT HALF PRICE:
JOSEPH, one button, 50c. pair.
JOSEPH, two buttons, 85c. pair.
Lot of damaged JOSEPH'S at 10c., at 25c., at 35c. pair.
Alexander, Le Grand and Dumas at 75c. pair.
Edward Ridley & Son,
NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GRAND OPENING.
MEARES & JONES
Have opened their new establishment
NO. 20 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Between 5th-av. and Union-square.
BLACK SILKS
In Bonnets, Ponsons, Guinets, and Lyons Gros Grain, from $1 to $10 per yard.
LACES.
Real Point, Point Applique, French Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes, Douchess, Limerick, &c., from 25c. to $50 per yard.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg, Swiss, French, &c., from 10c. to $5 per yard.
HOSIERY.
Celebrated brands of English and German.
KID GLOVES.
One, two and three buttons, of all the newest colors and shades. Real Kid, in one and two buttons, $1 per pair. Every pair warranted.
RIBBONS.
Extra Super Gros Grains, all the new and delicate tints for Spring.
LADIES' UNDER-WEAR.
Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Night-robes, Dressing Sacques, from $1 to $50.
WHITE GOODS.
Table Linens, Double Damask, 75 cents to $4 per yard; Napkins from 87½ cents to $10 per dozen; Towels from $1 50 to $15 per dozen; Nottingham Lace Curtains from $1 50 to $75 per pair.
SHAWLS.
Real Thread from $100 to $500; Llama from $10 to $200; English, French, and Scotch Wool from $2 50 to $50; Llama and Thread Sacques from $10 to $200.
CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND SUITS
In all the new and unique designs, of our own manufacture and importation, ranging in price from $4 50 to $200. Our entire stock will be offered at 20 per cent. below Broadway prices, and the public in general are invited to examine our stock and prices.
MEARES & JONES, No. 20 East 14th-st.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS
FROM
CRETONNES AND PERCALES.
ELEGANT STYLES NOW READY.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SPECIALTIES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
1,000 pieces just opened in choice patterns,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE, and French Laces,
PASSEMENTERIES AND FRINGES,
At very low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HENRIETTA SUHLMEYER, formerly No. 5 Great Jones-st., has received by the steamer Washington the most distingué assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, and Dresses, which will be exhibited Tuesday, March 19, at 15 East 9th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of BERNARD COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Bernard Cohn, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove his debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden in Jersey City, in said district, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of States S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.
J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANCIS E. O'CONNOR, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Take notice that you are required to show cause, if any you have, before me at Chambers of the Court at my office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, United States District Judge, why William H. Brabazon, trustee of the property of said bankrupt, should not be allowed to compromise a debt due the said estate from George H. Williams, on the payment of ten cents on the dollar of the principal amount thereof, without interest.
JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register in charge of said case.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. GIMBREDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph N. Gimbrede, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1870.
JOHN F. MANN, Assignee, No. 53 Broadway.
[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 TO $35,000 CAN BE employed by one or two active business men in purchasing the good will, tools, machinery, material and stock in process of an established manufacturing business, within one hour's ride from the City. A full investigation desired (only) by parties desiring a business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 189 Times Office.

$15,000.—ANY INDIVIDUAL OR firm engaged in a regular mercantile business, wishing a partner with the above amount, who would specially oversee the financial department, address with full particulars, CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE, Box No. 1,315 Post-office, New-York.

A BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE, FOR cash, stock, fixtures, lease and good-will of an old-established grocery store, convenient to the New Market. Inquire of D. G. BOYLE, No. 270 8th-av., corner 24th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under name of BUNK & WHITE is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. WILLIAM T. BUNK; the affairs of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned surviving partner.
CHAS. J. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued under the firm name of
WHITE & BUNK.
CHAS. J. WHITE.
WM. B. BUNK.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE REGULAR BRITISH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA.....Wednesday, Mar. 13, 72
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 20, 72
CUBA.....Wednesday, Mar. 27, 72
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, April 3, 72
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, April 10, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
FROM BOSTON.
SILESIA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, 72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Mar. 16, 72
MARATHA.....Saturday, Mar. 23, 72
SAXONIA.....Saturday, Mar. 30, 72
OLYMPUS.....Saturday, April 6, 72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $90 and $100, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 24. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2. EUROPA. Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9. IOWA. Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16. ANGLIA. Saturday, April 6.
Adding extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY (hereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon).
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $60 and $70, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, allowing best accommodation, $120.
Intermediate, $40; steerage, $28.
Certificates to friends cheaper than can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Mar. 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Mar. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 23, 6 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Mar. 28, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	40

To Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at as cheap a rate as by parties wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 46 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, March 13, at 2 P. M. Saturday.
HOLLAND, Brazos, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, April 6.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Mar. 13 at 3½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITELY.....Mar. 20 at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORAN.....Mar. 27 at 3½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....April 10, at 3½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....April 17, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $75, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Only direct line to Russia and the Scandinavian countries.)
New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.
The new and elegant steam-ships of this line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:
HUMBOLDT, March 26. THORWALDSEN, June.
FRANKLIN, April —. ERNST MORITZ ARNDT
HUMBOLDT, May —. building.
FRANKLIN, June —. WASHINGTON, building.
Rates of passage, payable in gold:
First cabin.....$100 First steerage.....$40
Second cabin.....70 Second steerage.....30
For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to
WENDT & RUMKELBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
Being 2,000 tons larger than any other.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....March 30, 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....April 6, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC.....April 13, 8 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, where superior accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....BURDET.....Saturday, Mar. 23
FRESCHE.....DANZ.....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEGRIS.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....HOURMAN.....Saturday, May 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$120 Second cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Apply for freight or cabin passage at the office on the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both frauds by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, ST. THOMAS AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave New-York on each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 31—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier 43 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer CHINA, Capt. WARNAW, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Mazatlan, with connections at Central America and West Coast of South America ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 12.
The GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR ALL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. E. BLOUNT.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. BLOUNT.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. PUBLICOVER.....May 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 4 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, Tennerman.....Saturday, Mar. 23
ORIZABA, Phillips (Havana only).....Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Dennis.....Sunday, April 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
ORESCHY CITY, Capt. H. VAN SICE, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. E. H. MORTON, (via Nassau), March 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. S. COBURN, March 28.
For freight or passage apply to
A. E. DUMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,
THE VIRGINIA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Moore-st.
SHERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. SHERMAN, THURSDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 12 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Wall-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEHEMIAH, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FERRYMAN, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 12 M.
A. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 12 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 189 Broadway.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 66 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. E. DUMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from difficulties of every description, in procuring passports, securing tickets and rooms at railways, procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, which are of every day occurrence in twenty parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling companions may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank United States passports, with full instructions to travelers, issued by J. S. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 94 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
2.45 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Northern Special Trains from 30th-st. weekly, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8.30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Roslyn Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass train.
1.00 P. M. Hempstead and Babylon Express. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.30 P. M. Northport Pass. train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK Railroad.—Pt. Stevenson leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD F. BROWN, as Trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of WILLIAM VAN VOORHIS, deceased, plaintiff, against HANNAH VAN VOORHIS, Rachel A. Rapalje, wife of Sylvanus Rapalje, Sylvanus Rapalje, Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, Maria L. Van Voorhis, in her individual character, and also as executrix of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr., in his individual character, and also as executor of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Barker Van Voorhis, Sarah A. Brinkhall, (wife of John C. Brinkhall,) Thas. William Van Voorhis, Ella Van Voorhis, Margaret L. Johnson, in her individual character, and also as executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac Adriance, deceased, Adriana Bonney, in her individual character, and also as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, Eleanor Brown, wife of the plaintiff, Adriana B. Bonney, Benjamin West Bonney, Susan R. Bonney, Alfred Bonney, Jeromus R. Bonney, Elvira R. Bonney, Benjamin Bonney, Jr., Adriana De Graw, (wife of Abraham De Graw,) Sarah Wyckoff, (wife of Henry W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in the above-entitled action, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 5 Bay-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York City, February 8, 1872.
STEWART REPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Bay-street, New-York City.
fl3-1awSwM

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. I. KIMBALL, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 6th day of March, and serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 4, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, on the 5d day of February, 1872.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
fl-lawSwM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. TUNE and JAMES A. MERRITT, plaintiffs, against B. F. PHILIPS and BURGWYN MAITLAND, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500), with interest from the 16th day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of February, 1872.
STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
fl9-lawSwM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Leslie F. Drake, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Tyswhitz, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Tyswhitz, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York City, February 8, 1872.
STEWART REPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Bay-street, New-York City.
fl3-1awSwM

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1872.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received until the 25th of March at the offices of the Railroad, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 62 Buchanan-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of the Railroad by the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. These making proposals will state their rates per mile for the work, and also their rates per ton.
H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the Road is in full control of operators, and earning not more than the interest on all its Bonds. The traffic of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely by the interests of this road, all of which will be completed and in use this year.
These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net receipts of this Company.
We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,
and those of the
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND BAIL-WAY.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 39 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE BONDS.
8 per cents at 75 and interest.
10 per cents at 87½ and interest.
Interest half-yearly, payable in New-York City.
First-class investment securities always on hand.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 17 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of
FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.
Issued by authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 8, 1871, entitled "An act to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 3, 1872.
Said bonds are of the date of $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.
The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 26, 1870.
Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.
The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.
The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.
Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.
The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, free of all expenses, on or before the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.
Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 9 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y., March 1, 1872.
OWNERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, held in trust by R. R. WARD, EDWARD LEARNED, PERSEO HAZARD, C. W. BOWERBIDGE and A. H. SIBLEY, pursuant to an indenture, dated Nov. 2, 1870, are hereby notified that the said trustees having sold the Jervis and Woods Locations, embracing nearly the entire Silver Islet Location, they are prepared to distribute to the parties entitled, the entire capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New-York, which stock was transferred the said Woods Location, including Silver Islet and the mining and other property there. Such distribution to be to holders of Trustees' Certificates of Interest, exclusive of the Trustees' Certificates, and every part or sixteen-hundredth interest represented in or by any such Trustees' Certificate; such distribution to be made agreeably to such further notice as may be given by the undersigned, on the surrender of certificates of interest, receiving their due proportion of such shares as aforesaid to the acts of the trustees thereto in the discharge of their duties under said agreement of Nov. 2, 1870; and shall also give authority to the trustees to sell and convert the shares of the mining property, if deemed conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and as shall also give authority to the trustees to sell and convert the shares of the mining property, if deemed conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and as shall also give authority to the trustees to sell and convert the shares of the mining property, whereby the residue of the estate may be withdrawn from the trust, and be held, managed and transferred by such corporation; the shares whereof when issued to be distributed ratably among the certificate-holders.
The transfer of the shares now to be distributed will be made to holders of Trustees' Certificates on presenting the books of the trustees, at the above office, on the 14th day of March inst., or their duly constituted attorneys, only on presentation of their said certificates and consideration aforesaid, requisite to be stamped (Sl.50), with the same, from the 14th day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of February, 1872.
STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
fl9-lawSwM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE P. DRAKE, Leslie F. Drake, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Tyswhitz, James Hale, Trustee of Evelina F. Tyswhitz, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York City, February 8, 1872.
STEWART REPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Bay-street, New-York City.
fl3-1awSwM

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, purposing to be secured under deed of trust, dated Oct. 1, 1868, at No. 40 Pillsbury-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to adopt such measures in relation to their bonds as to their judgment will best promote their interest.
W. S. GILMAN,
E. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

BANKERS, BILL-BROKERS AND the public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the note of Gilford Sherman & Lund, indorsed by John Osborn, Sen & Co., dated 18th December, 1871, at three months, due 18th March, for $8,625.25, the same being lost or stolen; payment being stopped it is of no use to any but the owner. THOMAS MCMULLEN, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company of all kinds, marine and fire. WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st., Office William-st.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONSOLIDATED.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Government.
N. Y. and S. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A Safe Investment, Paying
11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.
BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI,
(which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)
Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.
Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter,
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE OF RAILROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $12,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

HAY & WARNER,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.
Transact a General Banking Business, buy and sell on commission
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
SILAS C. HAY. WM. B. WARNER.

SUPREME COURT.—SIMEON T. HYDE vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, pursuant to an order of this Court, is ready to make a dividend or distributive payment of fifteen cents on the dollar of the debts of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 2d day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have established their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows: First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States. Second—Those who have obtained judgments against the said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and, third, all other creditors of said Company, in proportion to their respective claims, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the undersigned, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the date hereof, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. of each day.—Dated March 7, 1872.
JOHN M. FURMAN, Receiver.
LEE & ALVORD, Attorneys for Receiver.
m8d-4awSw

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 PINE-st., offer for sale the balance, which can be spared, of Eight Per Cent. Indorsed GOLD BONDS of the SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD, now from three months.
1st, By mortgage on the road.
2d, By valuable land grant of 420,000 acres.
3d, By guarantee of State of Alabama.
4th, Preference as to LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD, in payment of the stock, and the entire balance of the issue of bonds, completing Trunk line from Louisville to Montgomery.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Poll opened at 11 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $3,500,000.
NATIONAL BANK.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly confidential. Dividends paid on Depositors' MAIL with interest due. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SAM'L HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. BULLE, Cashier.

UNION DEBS SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 680 and 682 Second-av., corner Eighth.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,542,306 10.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERITT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Voss & McDaniel, No. 4 and 6 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of December, 1871.
E. S. WHEELER,
E. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. E. SMITH.
d11-lawSwM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Voss & McDaniel, No. 4 and 6 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York

OUR STREETS.

Yesterday's Rain Revealing Their True Condition.

Description of the Streets in All the Down-Town Wards—Dirt, Garbage and Ice Found Everywhere—Necessity for Speedy Action for Improvement.

The light rain which began to fall on Saturday night in this City grew heavier after midnight, and the streets were deluged all day yesterday. Owing to the shocking and neglected condition of the different streets in the lower portion of the City, their aspect yesterday was simply awful. Great masses of ice and filth, accumulated during the recent cold weather, presented almost insurmountable obstacles to the passage of the water which collected in the gutters, thereby adding much to the wretched condition of these thoroughfares. The rain thoroughly washed every heap of garbage, and exposed their contents in hideous detail, giving the passer-by a clear idea of the extent of the street-contractor's neglect in not removing the filth. Should the present thaw continue for many days, the result will be terrible, both in a sanitary and pecuniary point of view. The festering masses of garbage, hitherto innocuous in the grasp of ice that covered and permeated them, will then throw off all their pestilential odors and vapors, thereby adding to the mortality of the City, and laying the foundation for a pestilence during the coming Summer. As it is, the accumulated ice and snow that now blocks up the gutters and culverts, keeps the water from disappearing as it should, and retains the passage of much noisome matter. The condition of the City below Bleecker-street is a most shocking one, as will be seen by the descriptions of our reporters, who have made a comprehensive survey of that entire region.

THE FIRST WARD.

The condition of the streets in this Ward is almost indescribable. No description certainly could convey anything like an accurate idea of their filthy state. Commencing at State-street, opposite the Battery Park, where cleanliness would be expected, if anywhere, huge piles of ashes and garbage line the sidewalk. Greenwich-street, from State to Liberty, has a solid bank of ashes from two to five feet high the entire distance on either side, and extending to the very edge of the railroad track. Washington-street is still worse, and the mounds of accumulated filth of all kinds mount higher. On both of these thoroughfares piles of congealed snow and ice vary the ash and garbage monotony. But bad as both these streets are, that portion of those that intersect them and lying between them and the North River are still more filthy, some of them, in fact, such as Carlisle and Rector, being almost impassable for vehicles. These two last-named streets are narrow, and the denizens there, with a view no doubt to keep the side-walk clean, have piled their ashes in the middle of the street. The eastern side of West-street is in a condition to dispute any of their claims to dirty supremacy. Here sailors' saloons abound, and sawdust appears to be in good demand. Piles of this stuff mingle with other piles of ashes, and for many blocks grace the curbstone to the height of three or four feet. Immense heaps of oyster shells are also numerous. All through this Ward ash-boxes and barrels are entirely dispensed with, and the refuse of the stoves is scattered around promiscuously. As for the streets proper, it is safe to say they have had no official visit from a scavenger for many months.

THE SECOND WARD.

The important character of the business transacted in this quarter, and the many influential gentlemen engaged in its transaction, insures it a sort of immunity from the general dirt with which most other districts overflow. And yet even here the streets are anything but clean. Excepting Wall, Broad and one or two other thoroughfares, the same slovenliness, though to a less degree, is apparent. On Beekman, Fulton, John and Maiden-lane the sidewalks are crowded with dry goods boxes and barrels of ashes all piled up and run over. A Police officer on duty in Maiden-lane said yesterday that the contractor paid for removing this ashes daily had not been around for five weeks, and that that is about the usual time that elapses between his visits. Water and Front streets are little better than Greenwich or Washington. In Front-street, near Broadway, there is a pile of filth about five feet high and extending several yards, which, judging from its appearance, must have laid there for several months.

THE THIRD WARD.

Between Reade-street and Liberty and Broadway and the Hudson River, the boundaries of the Third Ward, so great is the accumulation of filth in the streets that one would imagine that the scavengers had entirely overlooked this section of the City for years past. Liberty and Dey streets, from Broadway to the river, are extensively covered with filth; the gutters are entirely closed with dirt, and the muddy water runs in choked rivulets in the streets and on the sidewalks. Church-street, up to Fulton, still unpaved, is filled with high mounds of dirt and refuse. Dozens of garbage barrels, imbedded in filth, line both sides of Dey-street. In Greenwich, between Liberty and Dey, are huge mounds of garbage, and two immense boxes, overflow with the disgusting stuff, which is trailed into the hallways of the adjoining houses. The smooth wooden-pavement of Dey-street, between Washington and the river, is completely hidden by the layer of filth upon it, and in the centre of the street, a ridge of hard-baked filth extends the whole length of the block. The approaches to Washington Market are in their usual filthy condition. In West-street, near Fulton, a huge heap of dirt, shaped like a promontory, juts out from the sidewalk into a river of liquid nastiness in the street, and great piles of oyster-shells, garnished with dead animals, decayed vegetable and stinking offal are to be seen in front of the Market-house. Vesey-street, its entire length, is indescribably filthy, and Barclay-street but little better. Washington-street in this Ward is dirty enough to breed a pestilence and Park-place is in a very bad condition, being necessarily cumbered with dirt thrown out from the foundations of houses in process of erection.

THE FOURTH WARD.

This Ward commences at Catharine-street and runs down to the river. It goes along the river to Peck Slip; thence it turns westward and comes up by way of Ferry and Spruce streets, from Spruce-street it runs along the east side of Chatham-street to Catharine.

This district is by no means so dirty as the last. As a general rule the streets that go down to the river have a natural drainage which keeps them clean. But some attention has been paid to the paving and to the cleaning also, and they compare not unfavorably with other streets down-town. There are, however, some exceptions. Spruce-street, running from Nassau-street to Gold-street is, it must be confessed in a shameful condition. Opposite Warren & Co.'s morocco manufacture there is a huge heap of ashes and refuse substances that prevents drainage. Also on the other side in front of No. 18, are large heaps of ashes, waste paper and rags, all these right in the gutter and impeding the passage of water to the culvert. In front of the Tract Society building are also heaps of sand which have the same bad effect. Ferry-street is a short street quite free from any heaps, but the pavement is choked in many places with frozen snow, and the sidewalks are thick with ice. This is a very narrow street. Water-street is in a very bad condition. The worst block is probably between James-slip and Oliver-street, where there are heaps of ashes, refuse and snow combined fully three feet high. The ice on the sidewalk is a foot thick, and the rain-water from the gutter-pipes of the houses plashes into it, making deep furrows, but unable to find any outlet. So it all comes back again. Also, between Dover-street and Peck-slip this street is frightfully blocked up, especially opposite to the United States bonded warehouse No. 270. There are ash-heaps and masses of rotting substances throughout the entire extent of the block. Oliver-street is, with the exception of some large oyster-heaps, tolerably clean. The same may also be said of Roosevelt-street, except where it crosses Water. On the block above and below there are heaps of ashes and vegetable substances right in the gutter, but as there is a decided fall to the street, the water drains off in the centre. Oak-street, from end to end, is in a filthy condition. There are not only heaps of ashes and stuff in the gutters on both sides, but the centre is invaded also. The culverts are stopped, and there is no drainage. Batavia-street is very short—about a hundred feet from beginning to end. It is very narrow, and it has four huge heaps of filth in the centre of the pavement.

THE FIFTH WARD.

Crossing Reade-street the Fifth Ward is entered, and through its whole extent, to Canal-street, and from Broadway to the river, a worse condition of things is met with. Jay-street looks as though it might be a receptacle for the refuse of a large town, the dirt being, at least three feet deep for the length of the block from Washington-street to the river. Harrison-street, only a [illegible] better, was filled yesterday with filthy-looking and mud-splashed urchins, dripping in the rain and playing among the mud dumps. Greenwich-street, near North Moore, is simply disgusting, and a huge pile of garbage composed of rotten vegetables reduced to liquefaction by the rain, and trickling over the sidewalk and into the gutter, yesterday presented a most sickening spectacle. Hubert-street, from Washington to the river, has ridges of dirt running along on both sides, at least three feet in height. At the foot of Laight-street there is a City dump. Upon the platform and in scows there are tons upon tons of garbage and refuse which, from its appearance, has laid thus accumulated for a great length of time, to poison the pure air from the river. Both sides of Laight-street, in the lower block, are covered with garbage and dirt over two feet high. The houses on one side of the street are occupied by poor people, who are being slowly poisoned by the exhalations from the vast accumulations of filth in the neighborhood, and so it is all over the Ward, though at no part of it so wretchedly bad as here. Fourteen large mounds of reeking filth were counted in Canal-street, from Spring-street Market to Hudson-street—three short blocks. Watts-street, where it debouches into Canal, is as thickly covered with dirt heaps as some of the vacant up-town lots, where the City dirt is carted. Trucks also fill the street and are run up on top of the dirt heaps. Desbrosses and Hudson streets, were found to be in execrable condition. Unpaved Laurens-street, looking up from Canal, gave evidence from the long line of dirt heaps seen extending up the street and fading in the distance, that the Eighth Ward was almost, if not equally as bad, as the Fifth. Pile after pile of filthy garbage was met with in Lispenard-street and West Broadway. In Thomas-street, there are four or five tenement-houses. Close to the doors of each, on the narrow sidewalk and filling the gutters, there are large piles of stinking refuse and offal, sending forth deathly odors to be breathed by the wretched inmates. Unhealthy-looking children squat in the dirt on the sidewalk, and are passed day after day by business men without perhaps a thought of their unhappy fate. Duane, Reade and Warren streets have their pavements rendered invisible with filth, and only Broadway has any pretensions to cleanliness.

THE SIXTH WARD.

This is perhaps the most neglected quarter of the City. It incloses all those streets bounded by Broadway on the eastern side from the City Hall Park to Canal-street, by Canal-street from that point to the Bowery, and from thence to the City Hall Park. The first noticeably dirty street ranging from Canal to Bayard, which is encumbered with immense heaps of general filth, from Mr. Butts' stable down to its junction with Baxter-street. The street is dotted on both sides with heaps at irregular distances of ashes, vegetable refuse, rags, old boots, old crinolines, &c., compacted into a firm mass by frozen snow. The rain-water drains off through the middle of the street, and the sidewalks are overflowed from the thawing of the masses in the gutter. At the junction with Baxter-street it is impossible to cross from the immense quantity of half-frozen ice and snow. One culvert is completely useless. The other is free.

Mott-street crosses Bayard one block from the Bowery. It is blockaded in the same fashion, with heaps of ashes and refuse substances. There is however one perfectly clean block between Pell and Park streets. Mulberry is the next cross street, and is in the same condition. Almost every culvert in this street is blocked. The centre of one block was filled with rotten onions, which had been ejected from some store. Baxter street comes next. It is in a deplorable condition. The accumulated ice and snow raised up by the heaps of ordure and filth, which occupy the pavement, are now above the level of the sidewalks, and the rain water pours steadily down the miserable basements.

Leonard may be considered the last of the dirty streets in that immediate locality. It is loaded, between Baxter and Centre, not only with filthy heaps of refuse, but it seems to be unpaved, and the filth is mixed up with masses of ice, cobble-stones and heaps of sand. It is almost impassable. On the other side of Centre it is pretty clean, though there are some heaps of ashes and potato-parings opposite the Tombs. Franklin-street, on the other side of the Tombs, is also pretty clean; in front, however, of the store of Koppell, Hansen, who supplies peddlers, there is quite a large heap. In another quarter of the Ward is Worth-street, running direct from Chatham-square to Broadway. The eastern end of Worth is completely unpaved, uncurbed, unguttered. At the corner of the first block some one is erecting a large iron building, and the heaps of sand used for this have become foundations for masses of frozen snow now melting. The culverts are both closed. Further on, Worth-street presents an unbroken series of filth-heaps, compounded principally of ashes and potatoes in a rotten condition, until it reaches the Five Points Mission, where it is greatly improved. Pearl-street, which is clean from Broadway to Elm, is full of dirt-heaps from Elm to Chatham; but the culverts are free, and the sidewalks tolerably decent. City Hall-place, which only consists of two blocks, is in the same condition, the sidewalks being free, but the pavements obstructed by heaps of ashes and vegetable refuse.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

If the Seventh Ward was to be taken as an index of the character of the City for cleanliness and good order, a stranger would form an extremely low estimate of the efficiency of our sanitary measures. When the Seventh Ward was recently in the political scale—the nursery of the most inferior and least respectable of political jugglers—it is now in the scale of cleanliness, being, perhaps, the worst in the entire City. This statement is undoubtedly sweeping, yet an investigation of the streets can hardly fail to realize its truth. The Ward is large and contains a number of streets originally elegant in construction, broad and well-ventilated, yet even these have fallen into a condition of disorder and irregularity proportionate to the more filthy but less pretentious streets adjoining. East Broadway, as far as Rutgers-square, Division-street and Madison-street, which runs almost to the East River, afford in themselves ample evidence of the force of the assertion. East Broadway and Madison-street, at one period in the history of New-York, contained the residences of the *élite* of the City, but the up-town movement gradually deprived them of their character in this respect, and the commodious dwellings of the wealthy were quickly transformed into cheap and overcrowded boarding-houses. As a result the streets in time lost their cleanly appearance; ash-barrels and refuse were flung into the streets, and no attempt being made to remove them, the nuisances accumulated so that at present the footpaths and gutters are literally covered with this species of defilement. The snow of the past Winter was of course crowded on these heaps, and hardening with time now present a surface impenetrable to everything but a pick-ax. In all the other streets of the Ward the system of heaping up refuse in this manner is carried to a greater extent in proportion to the density of the population. In Monroe, Catharine, South and Cherry, there is a very apparent descent in the grade and character of the streets, and every conceivable description of nuisance short of positive filth is flung into the faces of the pedestrians. There is no attempt made to mitigate the evil, and hundreds of old broken trucks, barrels, timbers of all description, and rubbish from torn-down houses only serve to heighten the appearance of reckless indifference to everything bearing on cleanliness. In this category, Jefferson, Oliver, Market, Clinton, Pike, Rutger, and the other cross streets might be included, each growing more wretched in its aspect toward the river. In the by-streets and alleys that abound in this district, a still more disagreeable picture presents itself. Here the principle of crowding the largest number of inhabitants into the least possible space, is reduced to a fine art, so that within an exceedingly limited area an astonishing number of human beings are huddled together with scarcely any regard to decency and morality. It is not necessary to enter these domiciles and reveal the wretchedness of their condition; it is fully exemplified in the streets. They present a most unhappy aspect, a proper description of which cannot be given. The heavy rain that fell during the forenoon of yesterday served to intensify the prevailing gloom and bring to mind a consciousness of the great danger to the public health that exists here. The evil is evident, but where is the intention manifest to abate it? There is none, and now that warm weather is approaching, it is daily increasing.

THE EIGHTH WARD.

The condition of this ward is not any better than those below Canal-street. Passing up Sullivan-street the writer encountered huge piles of ice and garbage at almost every step. Pools of water had formed in several places to such an extent, in some instances, that the water covered the sidewalks to the depth of over two inches. Here and there the inmates of the basements were busily engaged in diverting the channels of these erratic streams in order to escape inundation in their houses. From Canal-street up as far as Spring nearly all the residents of this street are colored people, who are huddled together in a perfect labyrinth of wretched tenements. The consequence is that having no proper outlet for their refuse the street is full of filth, the gutters are choked with ashes, and every block is garnished with one or two mounds of garbage, which mark the location of an ash box, long since buried beneath the accumulated refuse of a dozen tenements. Thompson-street presents a similar appearance as far up as Houston, and the wretched condition of the street is increased, as is the case with Sullivan, by the presence of the Seventh-avenue Railroad track, which has been kept clean by throwing the ice and snow to either side. Mercer-street is not so bad, though it is by no means clean. Greene and Wooster streets, besides being dissolute neighborhoods, and having railroads tracks in them, are dreadfully dirty. All of the cross streets are in a similar condition, and if the cleaning process is not soon commenced the consequence will be a large increase of suffering and illness in these crowded neighborhoods.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

Passing up Crosby-street from Howard to Bleecker, the eye encounters the same unvarying succession of dirt heaps, overflowing ash boxes and barrels, and the gutters either choked with garbage or full of ice. The railroad track runs with water, and wears a remarkably clean appearance, compared with the rest of the pavements. In no case were the culverts sufficiently clear to permit a ready passage for the water, and at one or two points pedestrians were compelled to wade through pools in their efforts to cross the street. Elm-street is in a most pitiable state, being even more dirty and offensive than its neighbor just described. But in Mulberry, Elizabeth and Mott streets the acme of filthiness seemed to be reached, for in those streets the refuse no longer lay in heaps, but were continuous mounds or embankments, the contents being clearly revealed by the action of the rain storm. All through this neighborhood an immense tenement population reside, and should the thaw continue, and no efforts be made to cleanse the street, the Health Board will undoubtedly find its statistics strangely altered for the worse. Accustomed to such a state of affairs, the denizens of these streets seem not to heed the danger by which they are surrounded, and like their class actually revel in dirt and uncleanliness.

These rapid sketches of the various down-town streets afford a painful commentary of the criminal neglect of the Street-cleaning Department, and the necessity of the hour sternly calls for some sort of official action to remedy the existing condition of these streets. Properly organized effort, speedily put in force, would do much to remove the danger from our midst. Let the gutters and culverts be thoroughly opened, and should the thaw continue, some improvement may be achieved. Unless this is done at once, the predictions of an unhealthy Summer in New-York, so often made during the Winter, will be more than verified.

WALTER ROCHE.

History of His Swindles on the Bowling-Green Bank—What is Charged Against Him—A Decided Case for the Grand Jury.

Of the men who, by their dishonesty, caused the suspension of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, and all the subsequent trouble to depositors, it is believed now that WALTER ROCHE is equally responsible with HANK SMITH for the failure of that ill-starred institution. By the force of public opinion, and the threats of the angry depositors, HANK SMITH has consented, or rather promised, to refund $60,000 of their stolen savings, and REEVES E. SELMES has been brought to a state of partial penitence. WALTER ROCHE, the head and front of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, and possibly the only man who has been enriched by its existence, has not yet surrendered one dollar of his plunder. He snaps his fingers at the civil suits brought against him, and apparently defies public opinion by permitting his name to be published as one of the promoters and commissioners of a street-lengthening job which, of course, calls for the outlay of vast sums of the people's money.

The downward progress of the Bowling-green Bank, already given in the TIMES from day to day, have afforded the public a general idea of the frauds practiced by the three managers, and from them it might be assumed that they are all equally guilty, but it is now beyond question that the doings of SMITH and SELMES are completely eclipsed by those of ROCHE. He, unlike the others, was not content with robbing the depositors alone, but also endeavored to gobble up SELMES' share, which he was about restoring to the bank. Shortly after the suspension SELMES promised to give to the bank a conveyance of all his real estate, valued by himself at $160,000, but which was really worth about $80,000. In the meantime ROCHE, by dint of entreaties and threats, forced SELMES to give over to him, personally, a mortgage for $20,000 on this same property, under the pretext that *he* would provide for the depositors, and likewise save SELMES from public reproach. This mortgage ROCHE deposited in the Guardian Savings Bank, of which he was Vice-President, for the avowed purpose of securing the depositors of that institution. SELMES subsequently assigned to ROCHE the whole of his real and personal property, in the shape of a note for $60,000; so that when SELMES, upon compulsion, redeemed his promise of transferring his "real estate" for the benefit of the depositors, he had in reality nothing to transfer, ROCHE having already appropriated the whole of it. The Depositors' Committee and their counsel, Mr. DEVELIN, forced ROCHE to surrender SELMES' note of $60,000, which was destroyed, and the conveyance of real estate made by SELMES thus fortunately remains good to the bank. The mortgage of $20,000 ROCHE still clings to, thereby defrauding the bank of that sum.

It is the unanimous opinion of those gentlemen who have investigated the concerns of the bank, that ROCHE was always the prime mover in the swindles which led to the suspension of the bank. In his capacity as Vice-President of the Guardian and the Bowling-green Banks, he was enabled to do an extensive business in what is technically known as "shaving" notes. HANK SMITH and SELMES acquiesced in these arrangements beyond doubt, but ROCHE is shown to have been always the master-mind that concocted them. Among the largest depositors in the Guardian Savings Bank are found the names of GRATE NATHAN, JAS. H. COLEMAN, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, the Sisters of Charity, (who upon ROCHE's inducements deposited $92,000,) and HENRY MCCADDEN, a real estate broker and partner of ROCHE. All these invested large sums at ROCHE's suggestion, and it was to save his credit with them and secure himself from exposure, that he conveyed $400,000 of his own property and $30,000 of SELMES' property to this Bank. When this conveyance was made, as ROCHE well knew, the trustees of the Guardian Bank had already contributed $80,000 to pay off the depositors, which was more than enough to cover the actual deficit, so the conveyance was made actually to defraud the creditors of the Bowling-green Bank.

It has been stated by a number of the depositors of both banks that during a time of necessity they applied to ROCHE, in his capacity of Vice-President, for loans upon perfectly sound real estate. These were invariably refused, though at the same time it was well known that ROCHE was, in conjunction with a Broadway bank, lending out the money of depositors upon worthless paper, and making for himself from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. per month. ROCHE's transactions with the Avenue C Railroad Company have already been alluded to in these columns, and it is only now necessary to say that the Railroad Company still refuses to pay the large loan they received from the Bowling-green Bank, on the ground that ROCHE had appropriated to his own use a large amount of their bonds. The large sums which have been borrowed from the Guardian Bank by the Bowling-green Bank were always (as the books and documents show) at the suggestion of ROCHE, though with the full approval of SMITH and SELMES, and they were made to meet some pressing emergency in ROCHE's note-shaving and Wall-street speculations.

Thus it will be seen that without at all detracting from SMITH's and SELMES' complicity, ROCHE has been the prime mover in the atrocious schemes which have made beggars of depositors in the Bowling-green Bank, who, on the representations of SMITH, ROCHE and SELMES, deposited their hard-earned savings. That ROCHE is well able to pay to the depositors all he has stolen from them is beyond doubt. Members of the Depositors' Committee declare that he is worth nearly $1,000,000. Certain it is that he is a wealthy man. He has already deposited $400,000 worth of property with the Guardian Bank, and is known to have been enriched by his marriage to the extent of $200,000. As a proof of the hypocrisy of the man, it is only necessary to mention that he has been long well known in religious circles, and since his recent "troubles" has induced many clergymen and others to intercede with the Investigating Committee on his behalf. ROCHE pretends indifference to the civil suits against him. The warrants already put into effect, and those now held over his head, have had, apparently, no effect upon him other than make him affirm that he is an injured man, and the public will doubtless hear with pleasure that the services of the Grand Jury will next week be evoked in his behalf on the charge of robbing the poor, the aged, the widow and the orphan.

Juvenile Thieves.

Four boys, JEREMIA NORMAN, JOHN TUOUMY, JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS CONNORS, the youngest of whom is ten and the oldest fourteen years old, were yesterday arrested in Newark, charged with grand larceny. They were found at the Morris and Essex depot spending considerable money, and on being searched, $60 18 were found upon them. THOMAS MALONE, a mason, charged JOHN ADAMS, the youngest of the party, with having stolen $141 from his coat, which was hanging in the building at No. 113 Sheffield-street, upon which he was at work. The lad confessed the theft.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to inform your readers that Sena[illegible] and Confederates in their apostasy [illegible] the Republican fold, and in their crusade against the Administration, do not carry with them the German-American element of our population, much less the German-American newspaper Press, permit me to call your attention to an editorial that appears in the last issue of the New-York Belletristisches Journal, March 8. This paper (weekly) has the largest circulation of any of the German periodicals published in this country. It is read, in every city, town and hamlet of the Union, wherever a German family is found; its political complexion has been Republican ever since FREMONT and DAYTON'S time, during which memorable campaign it did great service to the cause of freedom, free soil and FREMONT. During the war for the Union it was a most able advocate of LINCOLN'S policy, and during its entire existence (twenty years,) it has always struck the keynote of the times, and served as the reliable indicator of the political convictions of the great mass of our German-American citizens.

The following is the article referred to:

"Mr. FREDERICK MUNCH, (better known as 'Far West,') of Missouri, considers the so-called liberal Republicans as a separate body, not connected with any one of the existing political parties. In his opinion, they form a nucleus, around which all those should rally that feel interested in changing and purifying the politics of the country. They have left behind them all prejudices, all shackles—all these are played out with them. They have neither antipathy to those whose opponents they were, nor particular foolish love for their former co-laborers; whoever wants to join them is welcome, and they are convinced, that sooner or later they will be the panacea for our political ills.

Nothing whatever is objectionable to the grandeur of this point of view. The only question is, whether the situation is correctly judged by them; whether the practice will conform to the theory, and as the subject is of importance, an exchange of opinions is certainly in proper keeping.

We believe that Mr. MUNCH does not clearly understand the issue. It is our opinion no such state of affairs exists as at the inception of the Republican Party; there are no shattered columns as the Whig Party of that time—both the recognized parties are strong, vigorous and powerful. One of them may well be proud of its great deeds in the immediate past; it may justly maintain that its labors are not yet closed, and it is in full possession and power, not at all in the throes of death. The other party has enough political gumption to take the altered state of affairs into account, and thereby saves its organization and prevents disruption. Between these two parties we have to choose; a third party in addition thereto has no chance whatever, and can only cause confusion and defeat. Under these circumstances we are with the rank and file. It is our opinion that those who have fought so many a good battle in the Republican ranks, commit a very ill-advised act in deserting it now, thereby weakening it in the face of its old, dangerous, and in the main, unchanged adversary.

We hold the conviction that, for every desirable reform, for every advancement and improvement, there is all prospect for success within the party; that our force is being frittered away—even worse, if we permit ourselves to be isolated. It seems to us as though these 'Liberal Republicans' overestimated their power and influence—as though they were in danger of being made catspaws of, while they would wish to use others. Their proposed or effected secession from the ranks is much less justifiable in our eyes, since their plainly-expressed motives are based on antipathy to a single man.

And now let us clearly define our position in this regard. Whether GRANT or anybody else be nominated does not interest us at all. There is nothing that draws us personally to GRANT. We could not name anything that would secure to him the particular sympathy of the Germans as Germans; they owe him nothing; there is no trace of sympathy between them and him. He is no more to them than to many others. But they owe him thanks, as do all other citizens, for the services which he rendered the Republic, and we should feel ashamed if the Germans should ever depreciate these. * * *

Should an abler and better candidate than GRANT be nominated, very well. While he is not perfect and much in him does not meet our approbation, yet we by no means want to see the country jump 'from the frying-pan into the fire.' * * *

Should GRANT be nominated at Philadelphia by the Republican Party, and not elected, it is clear that the candidate of the Democracy will be successful. This person may be very respectable; but with his inauguration the Democratic Party would return to place and power, and we sincerely believe that evil consequences to the country would follow such an event.

Should GRANT be nominated at Philadelphia, he will receive our support, because we deem this as our duty—not for his sake, but for the sake of the cause—always provided that the party and candidate will remain true to the old colors. Those who deem it proper, may do everything that their conscience approves of to prevent his nomination; if they oppose his election after nominated, they must know what they are doing, and, with all due regards for Mr. MUNCH and these Missouri Liberals, we are convinced that *they do not know what they are doing in the premises.*

We deem the so-called Liberal Republican movement as ill-advised, dangerous, inopportune and mischievous, and therefore we are diametrically opposed to it. The sequel will prove who is in the right."

With such papers as the New-York *Belletristisches Journal*, the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* and others sounding the alarm of danger, there is no fear that the German adopted element, which was true to the core during the war for the Union, will now desert the flag and the leader that triumphed over Democratic secessionists and rebels.

J. C. F. B.

THE OIL WAR.

Meeting of the Petroleum Refiners—Election of Officers—A Committee to Visit the Oil Regions—Interesting Facts.

An adjourned meeting of the Petroleum Refiners and Dealers, of this City, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. JOSIAH MACY'S SONS. The Committee on Permanent Organization, appointed at the previous meeting, presented articles of association which were adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, HENRY H. ROGERS; Vice-President, JACOB GOLDSMITH; Secretary and Treasurer, J. H. WICKES; Executive Committee, JOSIAH MACY, JR., HENRY C. OHLEN, J. C. MCKAY. Reports were received from the Committees delegated to confer with the Southern Improvement Company and the oil producers. The Southern Improvement Company, although expressing a desire to co-operate with the Association, offered nothing in tangible shape for action. The oil producers made positive offers of protection in regard to supplies of oil and transportation. A committee, consisting of the President and Messrs. Day, Goldsmith, Brown and Fleming, was then appointed to visit the oil regions and personally confer with the oil producers. On motion, it was agreed to hold an open meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine-street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and to the same invite attendance of the exporters and all others interested in the business, for a general interchange of views, that the Committee delegated to visit the oil regions might know and be able to express the sentiment of the whole trade on the impending struggle.

At the close of the meeting on Saturday, gentlemen representing the Southern Improvement Company were in consultation with the refiners, and the general plans of the Company discussed. With a view of gaining time and getting the settled ideas of the Company, it was suggested that the Company present in writing a proposal for consolidation. This was declined, but the refiners individually were invited to meet the representatives of the Company to-day, when proposals governed by the circumstances of each refiner's business would be made.

In the opinion of an active member of the trade, the result of the existing war depends much upon the action of New-York. If our refiners and dealers conclude it to be to their interest to put their business into the hands of the Southern Improvement Company, it will materially strengthen the Company's position, inasmuch as it would place in their hands a refining capacity of about two-fifths of the production. If, on the other hand, New-York forms an alliance with the oil regions, the combination so formed would be abundantly able to refine all the oil that is produced, store and handle it in this market prior to foreign shipment, and since the oil producers have pledged themselves to sell no oil to the Southern Improvement Company, that corporation would be, Othello-like, without an occupation.

The prevalent impression that oil cannot be transported by the railroads except at the pleasure of this Company is an erroneous one. Railroads are in duty bound to carry all freight that offers, unless the same be of a hazardous nature, and by the laws of the State are prohibited from making discriminations in rates. It is announced that the Legislature will be asked to make an investigation in this particular instance, with the intent of exposing contemplated, as well as past violations of the law.

The City of Buffalo appreciating the condition of affairs, and alive to the benefits to be derived from a railroad connection with the oil regions, has voted an appropriation of $1,000,000, and appointed a committee of fifty, headed by the Mayor, to visit the oil regions and take active steps for a commencement of the work. A subscription of $[illegible],000 for a like object has been made in Titusville and Oil City, and as the road contemplated will be less than 100 miles in length, the prospect for its early completion is claimed to be favorable. Such a road would give oil-shippers the benefit of the Erie Canal for about eight months of the year. Parties in the interests of the Midland Railroad have offered to extend that road at once from Batavia to Buffalo, and agree to deliver oil in New-York over the new road before canal navigation closes the coming season.

The fight, to say the least, is a lively one, and as to the result it is hard to conjecture, but the meeting of this afternoon will probably shadow the end.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Mozart Verein gave a masked soirée last evening.

The Anschuetz Band gave a musical entertainment last evening.

The Beethoven Maennerchor held its last carnival session last evening.

The New-York Saengerrunde gave a musical entertainment last evening.

The Liderkranz Vocal Society gave a concert and dramatic soirée last evening.

On Saturday last Capt. LA BUSCH, the opium-eater, celebrated his hundred and seventh birthday.

The Palette Artists Association will celebrate its third anniversary at Arion Hall this evening.

It is rumored that ANDREW J. GARVEY is about to sue W. M. TWEED for plastering the Metropolitan Hotel.

Miss NETTIE COLLINS will give some readings this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association reception.

The Philip Cantion Association of the First Ward have nominated Senator JAMES O'BRIEN for next Mayor.

The pupils of the Turn school of the New-York Turnverein gave an exhibition of Turner gymnastics, at the Turn Hall, last evening.

The Department of Public Parks have engaged Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH to provide the music for the City Parks during the ensuing season.

JOHN FLYNN of Forty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of beating his aged mother.

JOHN and MARY GAITER, colored, were committed, at Jefferson Market yesterday, on a charge of stealing goods of the value of $300, belonging to Mrs. MARY L. MORAN.

An election for Major takes place this evening in the Seventy-first Regiment. Col. H. C. LOCKWOOD, an old army officer, will be elected, it is understood, unanimously.

The report in the TIMES last week, classing Col. A. R. CALDWELL among suspended members of the Fourth Assembly District Democratic Reform Club, was incorrect, as he offered his resignation which was accepted.

FRANK MASTERSON and JAMES MCCLUSKY, who were arrested some days ago for shooting PATRICK REGAN, were committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday without bail.

HARRIET MARTIN, of No. 39 Oak-street, who took morphine on Saturday night for the purpose of committing suicide, died yesterday in the Park Hospital, from the effects of the drug.

Justice BIXBY yesterday committed MARY FINNIGAN, aged sixteen years, on her own confession, of having stolen $65, belonging to TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, of Eighty-sixth-street, near Madison-avenue.

WILLIAM WILSON, of No. 142 Cherry-street, and THOMAS FAY, of No. 210 Water-street, were yesterday committed, at the Tombs, by Alderman COMAN, on a charge of stealing a case of silk, worth $370, from Pier No. 46 East River.

JOHN WILLIAMS, while drunk in Centre-street, on Saturday night, was robbed of his watch, and yesterday morning Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, committed JAMES KENNEDY for trial on the charge of stealing the property.

JOHN EDWARD, a well-dressed sharper, was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of swindling ANDREW BERNIE, a Scotch emigrant, out of thirteen sovereigns. He was taken to Jefferson Market yesterday, and was committed without bail.

HENRY HAMILTON and the firm of JONES & FURMAN, undertakers, have each been fined $100, for having brought the corpses of persons who had died of small-pox in Long Island to this City without a permit from the Health Department.

Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, on Saturday night fell on the side-walk, striking his side against the curb-stone. The officer thought nothing of his injury until yesterday afternoon, when it was found that he had broken one of the ribs on the left side.

The residence of JOHN TRIMBLE, on Madison-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, was entered on Saturday evening by sneak thieves, who stole between $600 and $700 worth of silver-ware. No clue to the depredators has as yet been obtained by the Police.

The body of an unknown woman was brought to the Morgue last night. Age about sixty years, height five feet three inches, hair gray. Had on black dress, brown balmoral petticoat, gray woolen shawl, white muslin chemise, white cotton stockings, black woolen hood, and laced shoes.

The fruit peddlers who sell figs and dates at low prices upon the street corners, make up for the low price by giving short weight. Out of twenty packages of figs and dates bought at different stands, on Saturday, only four held out full weight. The half pound was reduced to about six ounces, and the pound to about twelve.

An old man located at the corner of Canal-street and Bowery for some weeks past seeking charity, on the pretense that he had lost the use of his limbs, was insulted on Saturday by a boy, upon which the old fellow recovered the use of his legs sufficiently to chase the boy and thrash him soundly. Since then he has changed his quarters.

There will be a meeting of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York in the Chapel of the Collegiate, R. D. Church; corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Profs. D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M. D., and CHAS. A. BUDD, M. D.

A store at No. 57 Grand-street was, on Saturday night, broken into by burglars, who stole $300 worth of ladies' under-garments and lace, which they removed to an adjoining house. They were, however, disturbed by the Police, and left their booty, which was recovered and taken to the Eighth Precinct Station. No trace of the burglars has yet been obtained.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the third story of a five-story brick building, No. 58 Duane-street, occupied by CHAUNCY W. AMES, lithographer and printer, whose loss on stock is $500; J. & E. LENNON, cloth folders and packers, on the fourth and fifth floors, lose $600 on stock by water, and TAYLOR & DARROW, paper stock dealers, lose $100 by water. All insured.

JAMES WALSH, aged fifteen years, was on Saturday afternoon sent from the hat factory of S. GODSCHAUD & Co., No. 416 Broadway, with a basket of hats, worth $160, to deliver at the Broadway store, near Clinton-place. When at the corner of Prince-street, the boy was asked by a respectable-looking stranger to deliver a letter, for which he was to receive twenty-five cents, the stranger meanwhile minding the basket of hats. When the boy returned, both strangers and hats had disappeared.

LONG ISLAND.

The Harlem and Astoria Navigation Company will launch the new steam-boat *Sylvan Dell* on the 1st of April.

The Astoria Ferry Company have engaged the ferry-boat *Gerard Stuyvesant* to run in place of the *Williamsburg*, which is undergoing repairs.

The Newtown reformers are investigating the annual deficiency in the collection of taxes. Each year the deficiency has increased, until last year it was over $40,000.

The citizens of Laurel Hill held a meeting on Saturday, at which they discussed the necessity of having a railroad from Hunter's Point to Maspeth, passing by their village.

About 11½ o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. HENRY LEVERIDGE, Newtown, Long Island, consuming the stable and several out-buildings adjoining. Several valuable horses and horned-cattle perished in the flames. Loss, $10,000. The coachman has not since been seen, and it is supposed he perished in the flames.

On Friday evening two laborers from Stewart's Railroad were struck by a Long Island Railway locomotive, and one of them was supposed to have been killed. He was pronounced dead by Dr. WOOD, but an hour later, while the undertaker's assistants were preparing the corpse for burial, he suddenly awoke, much to the surprise of the bystanders.

STATEN ISLAND.

The old Church of St. Paul, at Tompkinsville, is to be sold, with the five lots of ground adjoining.

There were twenty-four persons arrested by the Police, last week, in Richmond County, four of which were for arson.

The County Court terms of Richmond County commence on the fourth Tuesdays of April, June, August, and November.

The Tax Collector for Edgewater will sell, on the 26th inst., all property belonging to persons whose taxes remain unpaid at that date within his district.

NEW-JERSEY.

J. G. SCHMIDT Saturday afternoon entered the Newark Music Conservatory, at No. 19 Bank-street, and demanded money. He was refused, and then attempted to rob a young man, W. J. LAMB, of his watch. He failed in this, and was secured and handed over to an officer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Burglary and Sneak-Thieves.

It was discovered yesterday that the apartments of EDWARD GALLAHER, at No. [illegible] Atlantic-avenue, had been entered and robbed of an overcoat.

On Saturday night burglars forced their way through the front basement window of Mr. RICHARD HUTT's residence, at No. 371 Gates-avenue, and made their escape with everything that was on the hat-rack, including five overcoats and other articles.

JAMES MORAN, of Columbia and Harrison streets, was yesterday arrested for having entered the liquor store of PATRICK MURPHY, at the corner of Columbia and Degraw streets, and robbed the place of $40 worth of cigars. He was detected by the proprietor as he was leaving through the back window.

PATRICK PIGEON was arrested early yesterday, having a quantity of sugar in his possession which is supposed to have been stolen.

Probable Homicide.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon LAWRENCE GREEN and DENNIS HEALY, both coach drivers in the employ of L. E. SIMPKIN, livery stable keeper at No. 1 Harrison-street, quarreled at the stable over some trifling matter. From words they came to blows, and HEALY drew a knife and stabbed GREEN in the side of the neck, causing a dangerous wound. HEALY was arrested by the Third Precinct Police, admitting his guilt, and the wounded man was attended by a physician and taken to his home, at the corner of Baltic and Hoyt streets.

Brief Items.

On Saturday night, GEORGE WEBBER, living at Throop-avenue and Bartlett-street, fell out of his wagon, at the corner of Moore-street and Broadway, and was seriously injured.

Mrs. JAMES KERNAN, of No. 214 Hudson-avenue, found her child, a boy three weeks old, lying dead in bed, on Saturday night. Mrs. SHIELDS, of No. 226 Bridge-street, reports that her daughter, aged four months, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Harugari Order.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Harugari Order was celebrated Saturday at the Walhalla, Orchard-street. The entertainment consisted of a serenade and reception, given to the founders of the Order. Delegates were present from Reading, Penn., Buffalo, St. Louis, and other cities. The celebration festivities will be continued to-day, and a convention of delegates will be held in the forenoon. The order is of exclusively German origin, and was founded in this City in 1847. It now numbers 257 lodges, of which twenty-three are located in this City, and 25,000 members, 5,000 being residents of New-York. During the period of its existence the order has expended for charitable purposes $641,253, mainly in the support of the sick and destitute, and the widows and orphans of members. Of this amount, $151,610 was expended in this State; $150,363 in Pennsylvania, and $64,120 in New-Jersey. During the Franco-German war the order gave $6,000 in aid of the wounded, and the widows and orphans in Germany, and $9,000 were contributed to such of the members of the order as were sufferers by the Chicago fire.

The jubilee festivities, yesterday, attracted a large attendance, and funds were distributed for the maintenance of the disabled and sick under the care of the Order. A gold medal was presented to each of the founders of the Order, of whom seven were present, namely: Messrs. Dr. Merkle, Fred. Germann, Peter Schnatz, Adam Glann, Theo. Rodrian, Taenser, and F. Deger. An oration was delivered in the afternoon by WM. ROSENTHAL, of Reading, Penn., Grand Master of the United States Grand Lodge. The remainder of the festival consisted of a musical entertainment, which, in the evening, was wound up by a ball.

Highway Robbery in East Broadway.

About three o'clock yesterday morning as Mr. JOHN FINN, of No. 68 East Broadway, and a well known attaché of the New-York Press, was proceeding to his home he was suddenly assaulted by a gang of ruffians, one of whom dealt him a terrific blow in the face. Mr. FINN staggered and fell into the cellarway of No. 54 East Broadway, sustaining a severe scalp wound, which caused concussion of the brain. The thieves left their victim in this plight, having first robbed him of $30 which they found in his vest pocket. An alarm was subsequently given, and the Police arrested WM. LANGDON, of No. 161 Clinton-street, on suspicion of having a hand in the crime. He was locked up at the Madison-street Police Station for examination. Mr. FINN is as yet unable to leave his room, being in a highly dangerous condition.

Personals.

Judge E. M. Rand, of Portland, Me., is at the New-York Hotel; Judge F. H. Eastman, of Montana, and Dr. Henry Stewart, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Senator Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, Judge J. A. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Col. W. W. Rawley, of Buffalo, are at the Grand Central Hotel; Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, and Congressman Oakes Ames, of North Easton, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman Chas. B. Shaw, of New-York, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Rev. D. Sheridan, of Cork, is at the Austin House. F. M. Torry, Assistant Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, with seven Japanese students en route to Europe, and Hon. Geo. Whitney, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Havana Weekly Markets.

HAVANA, March 9.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 226,000 boxes and 16,250 hhds.; receipts of the past week at Havana and Matanzas, 25,500 boxes and 5,200 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 25,000 boxes and 5,800 hhds., including 9,800 boxes and 4,800 hhds. to the United States; market without decided change, though there is slight animation in certain grades. The weather is favorable for grinding, and the transportation of produce is pushed. Molasses SUGAR dull at 9¼@9¾ reals ℔ arrobe; Muscovado SUGAR—Inferior to Common, 8¾@9 reals ℔ arrobe; Fair to Good Refining in fair demand at 9@9½ reals ℔ arrobe; Grocery grades, 10½@12½ reals ℔ arrobe. MOLASSES nominal. BACON quiet. FLOUR irregular, owing to the unsuitable lots in the market; quoted at $15 75@$16 ℔ bbl. HAMS in fair demand; American Salted, $16@$16 50 ℔ quintal; American sugar-cured, $20@$22 ℔ quintal. LARD, in kegs, $15 50@$15 75; in tins, $16@$16 50 ℔ quintal. POTATOES heavy; the Island crop is probably the largest ever gathered. WAX buoyant; Yellow, $9 50@$10 ℔ arrobe; White, $14 25@$14 37½ ℔ arrobe. ONIONS heavy. COAL-OIL, in tins, 4½ reals ℔ gallon. LUMBER—Pitch Pine, $26@$28 ℔ M. SHOOKS—Box easier at 9@9½ reals; hogshead, 21@22 reals; empty hogsheads, $3 50. NAVAL STORES scarce; Turpentine, 11c. ℔ lb.; Tar, $4 50@$4 75; Resin, $5@$5 50 ℔ bbl. FREIGHTS firmer; ℔ box Sugar, to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $1 06¼@1 12½; ℔ hogshead of sugar, to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $4 75@$5; ℔ hogshead of Molasses to Northern and Southern ports in the United States $3 50@$4; to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton.

[Advertisement.]

A FLASH OF BEAUTY!—Herald the arrival of KNOX's Spring style of gentlemen's hats. It is a proud achievement for the hatter. This you will recognize by visiting his store, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—E. H. Ogden and wife, E. Gridley and wife, J. Owen and wife, I. Rosencrans and wife, Mrs. G. A. Lamb, Mrs. M. Rice and child, Miss Annie Rice, Mrs. Marie Bikel, L. H. Kahler, F. McKee, A. G. Grabeski, J. W. Gray, F. G. Bloomhard, Howard Elmer, Thos. S. Anthony, M. W. Day, F. Barnes, F. J. Evans—and 24 in the steerage.

MARCH 10—*In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.*—Mr. Dixon, wife and 2 children, John Fraser, James Green, Gilbert Mason, Mrs. Drawbaugh, Annie Turner, Wm. H. Gwynn and wife, Mrs. McGilchrist, Mrs. Caddenhead, Mrs. McDougal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:12 | Sun sets......6:02 | Moon sets..8:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:21 | Gov. Island..10:10 | Hell Gate..11:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 11.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Fog from Hatteras.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Feb. 24, and Moville 25th, with mdse. and 191 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales and high seas from lon. 46.

Steam-ship Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen Feb. 24, and Southampton, 27, with mdse. and 604 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had westerly winds, and several heavy gales with high seas during the passage.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, March 2, and S. W. Pass 3d, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had pleasant weather, with light breezes, up to lat. 38 30, since which had much fog.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, March 2, and S. W. Pass 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Fred'k Baker.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Harvest Queen, Jansen, Liverpool, Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Trait d'Union, (of Turk's Island,) Ballou, Port-au-Prince, via Aux Cayes, 20 ds., with logwood to Richard Thackery—vessel to Robert Murray, Jr. Has had N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; has been blown off the coast three times, and been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Olivia Davis, (of Philadelphia,) Shreeds, St. Jago, Cuba, via Guantanamo, 20 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ceballos—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. March 1, lat. 32, lon. 73, passed large quantities of wrecked materials, consisting of spars, bulwarks, barrels, plank, &c.; 2d, lat. 36 37, lon. 73 30, had a hurricane from E., veering round to N. and W., lasting 12 hours, during which lost maintopsail and shipped heavy seas; has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Hattie, (of Boston, Oates,) Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Has had continued N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost and split sails. Feb. 20, lat. 33 35, lon. 73 40, had a gale from N. W., lasting 8 hours, during which lost foretopsail, staysail, shipped heavy seas, stove boat, bulwarks and cabin-house, and filled the cabin with water.

Schr. Florence, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, St. Martins, 20 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; March 4, lat. off Absecom, had a gale from N. W., lasting 48 hours, and was blown as far east as Gayhead; lost jib and flying jib, with all the head-gear, and the vessel was so badly loaded with ice, that the decks were under water; was obliged to throw overboard about 50 tons of salt to save the vessel; March 8, off Gayhead, had a gale from N. W. and was driven 60 miles to the eastward; lost foresail and split sails.

Schr. Almeda, (of Milworth,) Joy, Jacksonville, 14 ds., with lumber to Poles, Nelson—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Ontario, (Br.,) McAulay, Annapolis, via Nassau, 28 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—Arr. steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. Mary Boone, for Baltimore; Susan Wright, for Georgetown, D. C.

Off the port—Steamer Falcon, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 10.—Passed in, bark Clayton, from Rio.

The schr. D. W. Simpson, from Philadelphia for Washington, was run into last night and part of her stern was carried away.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 10.—The brig Selma, before reported ashore, has been towed here for repairs.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 10.—Arr. steam-ships General Barnes, from New-York; Montgomery, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ship Oriental, for Boston.

The British ship Banner ran on to the wreck opposite the Oyster-bed Light-house on the 8th inst. She lies easy, and is expected to come off on to-morrow's tide.

Spoken.

March 17, by bark Trait d'Union, in lat. 27 50, lon. 75 45, bark S. W. Holbrook, from Sagua, for New-York.

March 9, by steam-ship Herman Livingston, 20 miles S. S. W. of Cape Henry, brig Henry H. Seavy, of Bangor, from Fernandina, Fla., bound North.

March 8, by pilot-boat James Avery, No. 9, 60 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, schr. Uncas, from Baltimore, for Portland, with loss of foresail.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES.

LADIES' WATCHES, GUARANTEED TIME-KEEPERS, OF ALL GRADES AND IN EVERY STYLE OF CASE, GOLD ENAMELED AND SET WITH GEMS.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES, A GREAT VARIETY FROM THE BEST MAKERS. CHAINS, LOCKETS, &C., TO CORRESPOND.

STATEMENT OF THE

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 212 BROADWAY,

CORNER FULTON-ST.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1871.

RECEIPTS DURING 1871.

For Premiums	$422,769 [illegible]
For Interest	10,713 47
For Rent, Reinsurance, &c.	10,424 22
Total receipts	$443,907 [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1871.

Paid Death Claims	$70,367 [illegible]
Paid Dividends, Purchased Policies, Returned Premiums and Reinsurances	36,060 14
Paid Commissions, Taxes, Medical Examiners' Fees, Advertising, Rent, &c.	105,759 [illegible]
Total disbursements	$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$[illegible]
New-York State and County Bonds	115,750 00
Brooklyn City Bonds	2,000 00
Loans on Policies in force	42,010 32
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums and Premiums and Interest in course of transmission	256,005 70
Temporary Loans on Stocks, Interest accrued, Bills Receivable and all other Property	137,379 [illegible]
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1872	$[illegible]
Total No. of Policies issued to Jan. 1, 1872	10,729 00
Policies issued in 1871, 2,657, insuring the sum of	$[illegible]

Attention is called to the Company's new Plans of Insurance, full information in regard to which can be procured by application to the Company or any of its agents.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

JONATHAN O. HALSEY, Vice-President.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

CHAS. G. PEARSON, Assistant Secretary.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted.

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OFFERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, HIS LARGE AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

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OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH,

AT HIS

MANUFACTORY & WARE-ROOMS,

NOS. 96 AND 98 HOUSTON-ST.,

Between Bowery and 2d-av.

GEORGE W. PECK,

Broker and Dealer

IN ALL KINDS OF

AMERICAN and FOREIGN **COAL.**

NO. 36 PINE-ST.

Orders for Coal for GAS, STEAM, MANUFACTURING and DOMESTIC uses, promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST. New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADMIRERS OF ART.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF OIL-PAINTINGS IN SOMERVILLE'S ART GALLERY, No. 2 5th-av., corner 14th-st., from the great masters of the Italian, German, Belgian and French schools, comprising originals of Swiss, Italian and German scenery; also, Figures, Interior and Castle pieces, from the Munich and other exhibitions.

Exhibition commences THURSDAY, March 7. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission free.

AUCTION SALE will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.